# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3863. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.


## GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Details of the Late Advance on Richmond.

Great Panic in the Rebel Capital.

The City Stripped of Troops to Reinforce Lee.

Armed Citizens Stand Guard Over the Prisoners.

Conflagration and Confusion of a Midnight Alarm.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A special dispatch from Fortress Monroe to the Baltimore American, from Mr. C. C. FULTON, who is at City Point, says:

The rebel flag of truce steamer Atlanta, with Commissioner OTIS and Capt. MAYO, the truce officer, arrived on Sunday at City Point.

Two citizen prisoners, brought down by the Atlanta, were sent on board the *New-York*. They were both Marylanders; one GILMOR, Mr. A. RANDOLPH, of Frederick, Md., was captured at Middletown the 15th of June last, whilst acting as volunteer assistant to the Sanitary Commission; and the other, GEORGE W. LOWRY, of Berkeley County, was captured while driving a wagon of the Sanitary Commission, near Culpeperville, on the 27th of November. They were released through the intervention of the Rev. Mr. PEYSER.

They brought exciting news from Richmond, which they represent was in a state of the most feverish excitement from midnight on Saturday up to the time they left, on Sunday afternoon.

At midnight on Saturday the bells of the city were rung, and men were riding through the streets crying "To arms! to arms! the Yankees are coming! the Yankees are coming!"

During the remainder of the night there was an intense excitement everywhere visible. The Home Guard was called out, and the tramp of armed men could be heard in all directions.

Women were hurried through the streets; women and children were hurrying to and fro, and there were all the evidences of such a panic as has seldom been witnessed in Richmond.

On Sunday there was no abatement in the excitement. The Guards were all marched out of the city to entrench, and the armed citizens were placed on guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were dashing to and fro, and the sentiment among the prisoners to know the cause of all this excitement, became intense.

It was ascertained that a large cavalry and infantry force, with artillery, had made their appearance on the Peninsula at Bottom's Bridge, within ten miles of the city, and that Richmond was actually threatened by the Yankees.

The same hurrying of troops, arming of citizens, and excitement among the women and children continued during the morning, and at about 2 o'clock, when the two released prisoners were about to leave in the flag-boat, the alarm bells were again rung with great fury.

The prisoners left in a scene of the greatest turmoil and confusion, such as they had never before witnessed in the city.

The rumors that prevailed were conflicting and wild. It was their impression that from 8,000 to 10,000 cavalry would have little difficulty in entering the city and liberating the Union prisoners, destroying the forts and public property, and retiring by the Peninsula before any sufficient force to resist them could be brought to the aid of the small garrison left to defend it.

For several days previous to this alarm, the troops in and around the city, to the number of four or five thousand, had been sent off to join LEE's army with great dispatch—the impression prevailing that a movement was contemplated by Gen. MEADE. In this they were right, as during the progress of the excitement, on Sunday, intelligence was received that Gen. MEADE had crossed the Rapidan.

On Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, a courier arrived in City Point, bringing copies of the morning papers, with the intelligence that the excitement had abated, and that it had been ascertained that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickahominy and had abandoned the attack.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

RICHMOND THREATENED BY THE ENEMY.

*From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.*

*Some days ago a report was obtained by the authorities here from a Yankee deserter, that the enemy were contemplating a raid, in considerable force, on Richmond. The report obtained consistency from a number of circumstances, and impressed the authorities to such a degree that a disposition of forces was made to anticipate the supposed designs of the enemy.*

At 9 o'clock Saturday night, a force of the enemy, numbers not known, but consisting of cavalry with some artillery, made a demonstration at Bottom's Bridge, and drove in our pickets. This news was not generally communicated to the public until Sunday morning; the first signal of excitement being the tap of the alarm-bell, which really summoned the second-class militia and the local forces to Capitol-square, and at other places of rendezvous. A dispatch was also received early yesterday morning from Gen. WADE HAMPTON, at Hamilton's Crossing, stating that the enemy was threatening an advance, and requesting reinforcements to his relief. In the meantime, out of the excitement in Richmond had been suddenly produced the most wild and extravagant rumors, the enumeration of which would be idle and tedious. As the progress of the day these reports assumed a more definite form. It appeared that the enemy made another demonstration on Col. SPEAKER's lines yesterday morning, and, in this instance, were repulsed, some two or three companies being engaged on our side. The force of the enemy was not ascertained, but it is to be presumed he perceived concealed of five regiments, mostly cavalry, it being doubtful, of course, if rather they were only an advance guard or the cash to force. It was not thought necessary to move on in equal force beyond the city fortifications; and the close vicinity of other troops was made to hold the enemy in check. Lieut. Gen. HEOS was assigned to the command of the defensive forces, and took the field at an early hour yesterday.

LATER.

After their demonstration in the morning at Bottom's Bridge, the enemy, or a considerable detachment of his cavalry, crossed the York River Railroad near Dispatch Station, and attempted to ford the Chickahominy at Grapevine Bridge, or what is more commonly known as McClellan's Bridge; evidently intending to get in our rear. They found it impossible to ford the Chickahominy here, on account of the large amount of felled timber in the swamp. After an ineffectual attempt to get through the swamp they retired in the direction of Talleyville, which is about eight miles from Bottom's Bridge.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon information was brought in by our scouts that a large force of the enemy, which had been massed at Barhamsville in the morning, had moved forward to Talleyville, and was there advancing. The entire force of the enemy is distinctly stated as follows: 2 brigades of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, and 12 pieces of artillery. This is reliable.

It is probable that the demonstration of the enemy yesterday was merely intended as a reconnoissance, and is preliminary to an important collision to-day. Certainly the enemy has come in numbers which precludes the idea that he only meditates a raid.

We have no report of any casualties in the fire at Bottom's Bridge. But it is supposed that we used our artillery with effect. After the enemy abandoned his position, there were found nine dead horses, six Yankee caps and a fresh grave.

ON SUNDAY EVENING ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 8.*

At eight o'clock yesterday morning, the signal was unexpectedly given for the assembling of the forces intended for "Local Defence," and soon hundreds of men, armed and equipped, were seen hurrying towards the City Hall, the appointed place of rendezvous. It was evident that the Yankees had commenced their one hundredth "On to Richmond." On inquiring into the cause of the alarm, we learned that the enemy had, at an early hour, crossed the York River Railroad near Dispatch Station, twelve miles east of Richmond, with the intention of crossing the Chickahominy at McClellan's Bridge, but finding that mode of procedure impracticable, they recrossed the railroad track, and passed the Chickahominy below White Oak Swamp, which is about three miles southeast of the railroad. They were reported to be drawn up in line of battle southeast of White Oak Swamp. They did no damage to any private property or the railroad, so far as heard from. Report gave their numbers at over 6,000 men. They may have had half of that number.

Of the disposition made on our part to receive the raiders it is useless to speak. Subsequent information, received late yesterday evening, puts down the Yankee force at twelve guns, two regiments of cavalry, and three or more of infantry. They were shelled, after getting in line of battle, by a portion of Gen. HUNTON's men, and very soon afterward decamped in the direction of Williamsburgh, from which they advanced. If their object was to create a diversion, make a raid *a la* Brandon, or get up a scare in Richmond, they signally failed. The forces for local defence are under marching orders. *The Yankees, some 800 of whom are encamped on Belle Isle, could not restrain the exhibition of their diabolical joy on hearing the alarm-bell rung.* The City Battalion were marched to the island, when the manifestations ceased.

## THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Movement Across the Rapidan—The Third Cavalry Division—What Citizens Say—The Skirmish at Morton's Ford—List of Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1864.

Early this morning all of our troops across the Rapidan—having received orders to do so during the night—recrossed to this side and remained near the river until night fall, when the different commands marched to their old camping ground.

In my last letter I left Gen. KILPATRICK's Cavalry, the Third Division, across the Rapidan. Yesterday afternoon Col. ALGER, with the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, and accompanied by Lieut. WHITTAKER, of Gen. KILPATRICK's Staff, moved up to Locust Grove, or Robertson's Tavern, and to the vicinity of Mine Run, without, however, encountering any force of the enemy. A few straggling troops were seen, but they got away as fast as possible. The order to fall back having been received during the night, early this morning all of the division except one battalion recrossed the river at Culpepper Ford.

It having been ascertained that the pickets on the Rapidan had no reserves, Major COOX, of the Second New-York Cavalry, with about one hundred men, was sent up the right bank of the river to capture, if possible, some of the isolated pickets; but little was accomplished, however, only five or six men being captured, as the enemy kept a sharp lookout, and skedaddled without attempting to check the progress of the small invading force. Major COOX finally recrossed the river, joined the division, and the whole command returned to camp.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the main body of LEE's army is still between Verdierville and Orange Court-House. Citizens residing within the enemy's lines, say that LEE expects to have 45,000 conscripts added to his army by the 1st of March, or soon after, which will swell his force to between 80,000 and 90,000 men. All business is to be suspended to fill up the army, and from 15,000 to 20,000 mechanics now in Richmond will be forced to shoulder a musket and take part in what the rebel leaders expect—the final struggle. HAMPTON's Cavalry is located at Spottsylvania and Fredericksburgh, and is picketing and patroling the Rapidan from near Morton's Ford to the Rappahannock, and the latter river from the Rapidan to below Fredericksburgh. One half of his men are dismounted, but notwithstanding this, they all have to perform regular tours duty—often twenty-three miles away from any support. One of the soldiers captured tells a doleful tale of their hardships. He represents that when detailed for duty at a distant picket station, men are told their rations will be sent to them; but this is only a subterfuge to get rid of the man, who have to subsist upon what they can obtain from the half-starved families residing near the post of duty, for the provisions are never forwarded. The rebels are busily engaged in preparing for extensive operations in the Spring. All the saw-mills near Mine Run and Orange Court-House are now brought into requisition to supply plank for three military roads now being built by the soldiers—one on the Orange Pike, relaying the old plank-road, and constructing a new plank-road between the two named. Having no horses for the work, several thousand soldiers are constantly employed in carrying plank from the different saw-mills to the point where wanted. Planks have been laid already for five miles, on each of these roads.

The rebel cavalry is said to be in a worse condition than ever before; but in regard to this, as to other matters, the enemy are straining every nerve to put an effective force in the field by Spring. To this end, ten men out of every hundred in HAMPTON's command have been sent home on 30 days' furlough to enable them to obtain horses. The Conscription Act is being everywhere thoroughly enforced; indeed, the enrolling officers are not very particular about the letter of the law—but they act up to its spirit, and notify persons who are legally exempt, if within a few months they would be liable to perform military duty. Four young men of this kind, who had been officially notified that they would be old enough to enter the service by the 1st of March next, left their homes with our troops, rather than serve in the ranks of the rebel army.

The scouting business seems to have been brought to a high state of perfection by the rebels. Citizens tell us that the First Regiment of South Carolina Cavalry and the First Georgia Cavalry, have been detailed for the purpose, and are now acting as scouts within our lines; that they have their friends and regular places of rendezvous where they meet to consult and cooperate, as may seem best, in large or small parties. Private letters captured yesterday contain statements indicating the existence of this scouting system. Until within two weeks, however, any person could, it is said, go upon an independent scout through our lines. Now, however, no one can leave the rebel lines without a pass, signed by Gen. YOUNG, because many soldiers took this means to desert.

E. A. PAUL.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: "Quiet has been restored on the Rapidan since the return of our forces. A regiment of rebel infantry, yesterday, threw up a range of rifle-pits opposite Morton's Ford, and a longer line of breastworks within musket shot to the rear.

The number of prisoners taken during the late reconnoissance, does not exceed fifty.

Capt. JOHN R. CASEY, Commissary at headquarters, and his wife, gave a large party last night, which was fully attended by a select company of officers and their ladies.

Among the refugees recently arrived in camp are several ladies, who made their escape from rebeldom amid many dangers and privations."

## THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of Rebel Deserters at Newbern.

Why the Demonstration Upon the City Was Abandoned.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, Feb. 5—P. M.

Large numbers of deserters from the rebel army have been coming into the city since yesterday morning.

They report that the rebel General PIGRAM informed his command, consisting of 15,000 men, that there were but 2,000 Union soldiers in Newbern, and that he intended to take the city by a night assault.

The arrival of a regiment from Beaufort just before the enemy cut our communications with that point, together with the arming of the firemen and citizens, white and black, satisfied the enemy that we were more than a match for them; hence their failure to make the assault.

The enemy have fallen back to Kinston.

The town of Warsaw, N. C., was destroyed by fire on the 31st ult., accidentally.

W. MCBRIDE and CALVIN COX, citizens of Norfolk, were committed to jail yesterday, by Capt. MAGEE, charged with communicating information to the enemy leading to the disaster at Smithfield.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

PETITIONS FOR NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

Mr. SUMNER called the attention of the Senate to the petitions on his desk from one hundred thousand six hundred and ninety-eight citizens, male and female, over eighteen years of age, in the various States, praying Congress to pass an act for the speedy emancipation of persons of African descent. He said these petitions were too bulky for him or the pages to carry up, but he would desire to present them collectively as an illustration of the motto on our United States coins, *E pluribus unum*. These petitions only presented the feelings of the hearts of these persons that Slavery was the guilty origin of this war, and if continued would always be hurtful to the national welfare; and as a consequence the hideous monster should at once be destroyed. The Congress, under the Confederation, was committed to the policy of the ancient Roman dictators to see that the Republic received no detriment.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that the intention of the Senator in introducing these resolutions evidently was to affect the action of Congress. This large number of signers would be paraded in the newspapers as an evidence that Congress was disposed to listen to popular appeals. He recollected that when, three years ago, a Senator from New-York, now in the Cabinet, presented numerously signed petitions, and a Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) a petition signed by 17,500 citizens of Massachusetts, calling upon the majority in that Congress to pass measures to prevent civil war, they were scouted and spurned and a deaf ear was turned to them. Now, this petition was presented as the voice of the country. If ill became those, who would not regard the voice of the country for the passage of Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions, to present petitions like those now before them.

Mr. HALE said those resolutions were not adopted, because the party with which the Senator from Delaware acted refused to vote upon them.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that on the amendments of Mr. CRITTENDEN every member of the dominant party voted for taking them up. On one occasion, when the Senator from New-Hampshire (CLARK) moved a substitute, several members of the Senate wrongfully, as he thought, refused to vote.

Mr. WILSON rose to correct the statement of Mr. SAULSBURY. The proposition of Mr. CRITTENDEN was to recognize Slavery south of 36° 30', and forbidding the abolition of Slavery in the National Capital without the consent of the slaveholders of Virginia, and to take away the rights of colored citizens of the Free States. He called it the most wicked, devilish proposition ever proposed on earth, revolting to any one professing the love of God or man.

Mr. SAULSBURY said it was not possible to make the American people believe that JOHN JAY CRITTENDEN, of world-wide fame, had presented a proposition unbecoming the character of a Christian gentleman and statesman. He believed that if the propositions of the deceased Senator had been adopted, civil war would have been averted.

Mr. POWELL thought the remarks of Mr. WILSON reflected severely upon Mr. CRITTENDEN. The proposition rejected by the Republican party was eminently wise and just, and nothing that could come from the Senator from Massachusetts would effect the character of their author. The Republican party were alone responsible for the rejection of this proposition to avert civil war. He considered the present an atrocious assault upon the memory of one of the purest statesmen the world ever saw.

Mr. WILSON disclaimed any purpose to cast reflections upon the memory of the deceased Senator. He entertained a sincere regard for his life and memory. He criticised his proposition as he would that of any other person, because he regarded it as against humanity and Christian civilization.

Mr. SUMNER said that while the Crittenden propositions favored the crime of human Slavery, the petitions he presented to-day favored human freedom. Of this there could be no doubt.

Mr. JOHNSON said, whatever might have been the cause of the present unhappy troubles, we should devise every proper method to get out of them. Delays were dangerous. He deprecated the spirit in which this discussion was conducted. Whether those who supported the Crittenden proposition had done wrong was between them and Heaven, and it might be found hereafter that those who had supported them stood an equal chance before the bar of Heaven with those who opposed them. The Father of his Country held slaves in bondage at the time of his death. Does the Senator from Massachusetts suppose that his chance for mercy will be superior to that of the Father of his Country?

Mr. SUMNER replied that the Father of his Country would appear before Heaven's bar as the emancipator of his slaves.

Mr. CONNESS said that if the Republican party prevented the passage of the Crittenden Compromise, he honored them for it. Leaving Slavery out of the question, then were introduced at a time when a traitor Cabinet and President were organizing rebellion. He thanked God that the time had come, and that we were the ministers to relieve the country of the crime and treason conjoined in African Slavery.

The petitions were referred.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALCY—AMENDMENTS REPORTED TO THE BILL.

Mr. WILSON reported back the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, with amendments striking out the clause making the said officer Commander-in-Chief, and the clause recommending Gen. GRANT for the position.

SPECULATION IN SPECIE.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill forbidding the speculation in gold, silver and foreign exchange. Referred to the Finance Committee.

PRESCRIBING THE MODE OF A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. POWELL proposed an amendment of the Constitution, giving each state as many presidential electors as it has millions of population, and dividing the States into electoral districts, and also dividing the electoral college, by lot into six classes, each class to choose one from the succeeding six, and from the six so chosen two to be selected by lot, the first to be President, and the second Vice-President; the college to be dissolved, at at the end of twenty-four hours from its organization it fails to elect these officers, the electors to take the oath to support the Constitution and not old any political party. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ACTING-ASSISTANT NAVAL PAYMASTERS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill transferring Acting-Assistant Paymasters in the navy to the regular naval service, on their undergoing the regular examination. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DISTRICTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill for establishing additional districts in New-York. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

This bill is the same as the House bill introduced by Mr. DIXON, to make the Southern District consist of the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Rockland and Westchester. The Western District embraces Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison, Chenango and Broome, and the counties west of them. The remainder are in the Eastern District.

RECORD OF COURT-MARTIAL CALLED FOR.

Mr. KENNEDY introduced a resolution calling for a record of the proceedings of the Court-martial in the City of New-York for the trial of Assistant-Surgeon WEBSTER, U. S. V.

THE PROMOTION OF ENLISTMENTS.

The Senate proceeded to the bill for the promotion of enlistments.

After a short colloquy between Messrs. SUMNER and RICHARDSON, the subject was postponed until Thursday next.

Mr. WILSON reported a bill for the examination of certain army officers. Passed.

The Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Lake Superior Railroad, and providing for its use by the United States free of charge.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the Louisiana election case.

Mr. FIELD, of Louisiana, resumed his remarks from a former day in his own behalf to a seat.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) called the attention of Mr. FIELD to a publication in the New-Orleans *Delta*, of May, 1862, in which it was said that some persons had slandered Mr. FIELD by saying that he went on board of an Yankee gunboat, under Admiral FARRAGUT, but that it was known that his (FIELD'S) loyalty to the South forbade such an imputation.

Mr. FIELD asked who was the author of the charge of disloyalty.

Mr. STEVENS replied it was Major-Gen. BUTLER.

Mr. FIELD said that so far as his loyalty was concerned, the charge was wholly untrue.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, remarked that letters were here from a man well known to this House, Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, who says, although he differs from Mr. FIELD, he takes pleasure in certifying to his (FIELD'S) loyalty. Mr. DAWES added: "Mr. FIELD does not believe that Louisiana is a foreign nation, and not to be retained as a State of the Union."

Mr. STEVENS said that Mr. DAWES' remarks were a very poor answer to his (STEVENS'S) question.

Mr. FIELD thanked Mr. DAWES for his statement. He (FIELD) was prepared here and elsewhere to vindicate his loyalty. Some persons may have communicated with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS,) asserting his (FIELD'S) loyalty, because he did not ascribe to the doctrine of a portion of the people who were opposed to his election, on the ground that Louisiana being out of the Union, he (FIELD) was here without a constituency. Louisiana, he remarked, would have been here with her Senators and Representatives a year ago, if the loyal people of the State could have had their own way. What Arkansas has done to regain her place in the Union, was done independent of military authority, and was approved or sanctioned to some extent by the President. Mr. FIELD then proceeded to show, contrary to the report of the Committee on Elections, that he has a constituency. The question of Slavery was never in his way. He had a few slaves, but if he had had a thousand he would not have hesitated to sacrifice them on the altar of his country's good; before any star should be blotted from our brilliant galaxy. He would never let the soil of Louisiana be again polluted by the footprints of SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, or any of their fraternity, so long as he could raise his voice against it.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said he had received letters from a gentleman in New-Orleans, stating that Mr. FIELD was one of the most loyal men of Louisiana, ever true to his flag and country, and that Mr. FIELD had been commended to him for his patriotism and devotion to the country.

Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, (Union,) spoke about his (DEMING'S) military experience in New-Orleans, and of his acquaintance with Mr. FIELD in that city, saying that Mr. FIELD was an exemplar of loyalty and faithful among the faithless.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) member of the Committee on Elections, said that he could not conscientiously recommend that Mr. FIELD be admitted to membership, because the gentleman had not a sufficient constituency. He expressed his disapproval of the conduct of Gen. SHEPLEY, the Military Governor, who although he permitted an election in 1862, refused to allow one in 1863. This was because that Governor had become a convert to the new and pernicious doctrine, that by reason of the rebellion the relations of Louisiana to the Union had been changed, and that she stood in the attitude of a conquered province. He (GANSON) had always advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war, but when the rebellion is suppressed within any State, so that the civil authority resumes its sway, he proposed to treat the people of such States as citizens belonging to the Union, and that whenever they submit to the Constitution and enforcement of the laws, the pending strife ought to stop.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) a member of the Committee on Elections, said it was generally agreed by the committee that Louisiana had never been out of the Union, and that by her own act she could not go out. The simple ground assumed by them was to the effect that there had been no election, the military power having interfered to prevent such an expression on the part of the people as entitled them to a Representative here.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, said that, although the committee were not unanimous in the reasons for the report, they agreed in its conclusions. The military power had interfered to such an extent as to deprive nine-thousand but of ten thousand of the right of suffrage. He (DAWES) briefly argued to show that Mr. FIELD had neither law nor constituency to sustain him.

The House then adopted the resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. FIELD is not entitled to a seat as a Representative in this House of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

The yeas and nays on the resolution were refused.

The vote by a division was 87 against 14.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Senate's bill amendatory of the Enrollment Law.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, exempting from the draft clergymen who are not engaged in trade or secular business.

During the debate, Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment, saying that "the pestiferous clergymen of the country ought not to be exempted."

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) was also opposed to the amendment, but for a different reason. He did not want to put an insult on the patriotism of clergymen.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) said that no patriotic clergymen had asked any such exemption. Dr. OLD's Church will remedy all defects of which his colleague (COX) complained.

Mr. COX resumed, saying the rebellion was fermented by clergymen North and South. His colleague (SPAULDING) was not the man to impugn his (COX'S) loyalty, for he had stood here opposing secession while his colleague (SPAULDING) was singing anthems to JOHN BROWN and plotting sedition and revolution.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) made an earnest appeal not to waste time in personal disputes, but at once to pass the bill before them, as within thirty days the draft is ordered, and we are about to enter upon a campaign the most important and decisive since the rebellion commenced.

Mr. BLANCHARD, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) offered a proviso that the ministers have not heretofore, and will not in future preach politics. [Laughter.] He said ministers are intermeddlers and stirrers up of strife and mischief, and they ought to go to the war, because they are more fitted for that than for peace.

Mr. KERNAN's amendment was rejected.

The committee disagreed to an amendment, 70 against 74, that in assigning the quota of troops credit shall be given to States and counties from which men have enlisted in the military organizations of other States for three years or during the war.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, namely: To exempt from draft all who from conscientious disbelief in the humanity, necessity, or eventual success of this war, are opposed to its further prosecution until an effort has been made and failed to end it by negotiation.

The committee rejected this—48 against 102, and refused to strike out the clause which proposes to consolidate the two classes, 45 against 60.

The committee rose without concluding action on the bill, and the House, at half-past 4 o'clock, adjourned.

Rebel Raid into Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

About sundown yesterday, from 150 to 200 guerrillas crossed from Missouri into Kansas, near Aubrey, going in the direction of Olathe. Col. FOOT, with 400 of the Second Colorado Regiment, started in pursuit at midnight. No report of the result has yet been received.

## VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Failure of the Rebel Campaign in North Carolina.

The Exchange Question Considered in Congress.

THE OUTLAWRY OF GENERAL BUTLER.

Resolutions on the Treatment of Colored Prisoners.

Important Peace Propositions Submitted.

Arrest of Gen. Toombs for Treasonable Language.

We have received full files of Richmond papers from Jan. 30 to Feb. 8, inclusive. They contain much highly interesting matter, but the crowded state of our columns only permits us to allude to the leading features.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST NEWBERN.

*From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 5.*

Advices received yesterday from North Carolina were very sanguine of the capture of Newbern, and represented that it had been completely invested by our forces. The report yesterday was that our troops had obtained possession of the outer line of fortifications. Newbern is the key to a large and productive country, in which, even now, vast amounts of provisions are concealed. It is also reported to be the rendezvous of a large number of fugitives, and the most important depot of supplies which the enemy have left behind. Newbern, Washington, Weldon, were to be the three points upon which the Confederate forces were to concentrate. We have heard no news of anything whatever the rumor was true, or false, we cannot tell. We hope that the Confederate Government will not allow itself to be surprised in the least by any pressure from outside. The honor of the Government is deeply involved; it has deliberately, and with the universal approbation of its people, and concurrence of all civilized nations, pronounced this miserable and infamous creature to be beyond the pale of military respectability. No action yet taken by the Government has received a more perfect and entire approval. The order of the Confederate Government, upon which, even should Butler hereafter escape, gives universal satisfaction. The neutral and liberal of European nations has approved it, and honorable men even in the United States have acknowledged its justice. Why then permit it? Do our prisoners desire it? Will it relieve their sufferings? No—it will be a useless and fruitless shadowing, injurious to the national character, and presumptuous in the world as a challenging to the stable nation, whose resolutions are changed by adversity, and whose firmness waits under suffering.

*From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 4.*

On yesterday the Legislature [illegible] "a deed without a name." So far as it has the power, it has disowned the State of Virginia. To the indorsers of that unqualifiable resolution which was urged through the House of Delegates on the impression produced by its originators that "Government wanted it," when was lost on the floor in the Senate, the finally struggled through yesterday by a majority of one; do they really suppose that such an act as that could be covered up under an order of "secrecy?" Do they think that Virginia can be then stabbed in the dark? "In the dark?" Never! The Legislature may mimic, if it can, the Confederate Representatives; both will get their reward. Every representative body elected by the people is responsible to the people. Hence the people have an irrefragable right to know what they do. No resolution of secrecy can deprive them of that right, and in vain will doors be closed, reporters excluded, and even the sworn officers of their own body expelled. Murder will out.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

*From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.*

The following extraordinary resolutions were yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia. The House went into secret session before taking any action upon them:

*Whereas*, the President of the United States, in his public communications, has declared that no propositions for peace had been made to his Government by the Confederate States; and, whereas, in truth such propositions were prevented from the fact that he refused to hear, or even to receive, two Commissioners appointed to treat expressly of the preservation of amicable relations between the two Governments; and

Nevertheless, that the Confederate States must stand united in the cause of self-preservation, and that North of all parties, and that the world may know which of the two Governments it is that urges on a war which, although for the direction of the conflict, and intensifying into a sectional hatred unsurpassed in the annals of mankind. Therefore

*Resolved*, That the Confederate States invite the United States, through their Government at Washington, to meet them by representatives equal in their numbers, to give and Senators in their respective Chambers, at such time, on the ——day of ——next, to consider, and report upon, the following propositions:

*First*—Whether they cannot agree upon the formation of the Confederate States of America, with the States of the North in the event of such recognition, whether they cannot agree upon the formation of a new Government, founded upon the equality and sovereignty of the States; but if this cannot be done, to consider

*Third*—Whether they cannot agree upon treaties of offensive, defensive and commercial.

*Fourth*—In the event of the passage of the resolutions, the President be requested to communicate the same to the Government at Washington, in such manner as he shall deem most in accordance with the usages of nations; and in the event of their acceptance by the Government, he do issue his proclamation of cessation of hostilities, under such regulations as he may deem expedient."

ARREST OF GEN. TOOMBS.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in Richmond by the announcement of the arrest of Gen. ROBERT TOOMS, at Savannah, on charges of uttering treasonable and disloyal language. The Richmond papers endeavor to smooth it over, but it seems there really was something serious in it. The *Examiner* of the 6th gives the following report of it:

"The case, as we are reported to us, is as follows: Gen. TOOMS had taken the cars in Savannah without a passport. The officer on the train, whose duty it was to examine passports, called, in the discharge of his duty, upon Mr. TOOMS for his passport. Mr. TOOMS had no passport, and so informed the officer, and said that he would not procure any, adding that he was Gen. ROBERT TOOMS, and owed allegiance to Georgia and no other Government, and that his State did not require her citizens to travel with passes and passports, and that he would not procure a passport. The officer informed Gen. TOOMS that his orders allowed him no discretion, but required of him not to permit any man to pass without a passport. Gen. TOOMS, still refusing to procure a passport, was ejected from the cars by the guard. A crowd of citizens and soldiers having collected, Gen. TOOMS proceeded to harangue them in an excited and bitter manner, and in disloyal and treasonable language. Gen. HARDEMAN being in Savannah, and hearing the facts, ordered the arrest and confinement of Gen. TOOMS, and he was taken in charge by a guard.

An old lady, who was returning from visiting her soldier sons, witnessed the arrest. "Well, well, soldier sons, witnessed the arrest. "Well, well, soldier sons," says the old lady, "they have got Bob Tooms, I heard him say he'd swallow the blood of all the Yankees that came South. Well, well, well! he can swallow all he sheds!" The remarks of the old lady caused a burst of laughter, in the midst of which the train moved off.

We sincerely hope there is no truth in this rumor as to Gen. TOOMS' arrest. Gen. HARDEMAN is the friend of Gen. TOOMS, and is not the officer to rashly exercise his authority, at the same time he is a man of a soldier to perish any man, no matter how he abuses of authority by publicly expressing sentiments likely to excite mutiny and insubordination. If Gen. TOOMS has been arrested, we realize the possibility that there was ample cause to justify it.

The Maiden Bank Murder.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

EDWARD W. GARDNER, who was arrested for the Maiden murder and bank robbery, was arraigned before Justice HOAR, in Malden, on two complaints, one for killing CONSTABLE and the other for putting fire and burning a house of Mr. PARKER in November last, to which he pleaded guilty, the other for theft, to which he pleaded not guilty. The case for the building that was burned was taken up first. Evidence was given that GARDNER and others had set fire to the office, and it is supposed GARDNER placed the lighted match in the office, intending that the other buildings should also be burned, and that the other parties had left the place before the fire was discovered.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 1211, 1135, 699, 903, 1205, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331. Part II.—No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 1194, 752, 800, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Special—Nos. 382, 378, 480, 322. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—Special—Nos. 1745, 1749, 417, 621, 23. Part II.—Nos. 202, 192, 237, 273, 301, 304, 402, 404, 408, 413, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—Part I.—Nos. 2615, 2393, 2425, [illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, [illegible]

Superior—Contract—Assignment.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*James Turner and Alfred W. Turner* vs. *Charles H. Barker* et al.—One F. S. Shelvey, brother of the defendant, made a contract in writing to sell the plaintiffs, Turner & Co., or their assignees, certain petroleum oil in oil per barrel, cask, to deliver. The contract set forth the quantity, quality, and price of the oil, and provided that the plaintiffs should receive the barrels, and pay for the oil on its delivery. The plaintiffs allege that defendant represented to them that the oil was Rixin oil, of Philadelphia manufacture, and of the first quality, and that he warranted it to be as represented. They further allege that it was not Rixin oil, but was oil of an inferior quality, which he had bought of Barnes, Brooklyn, of whom they were in the habit of buying such oil, and that they paid for it, believing it to be pure oil, and they claim that defendant falsely and fraudulently represented the quality of the oil to be as he stated it in order to induce them to buy, and they demand $393 damages. The defendant denied all the allegations of the complaint, except that he sold the oil. Case still on.

Vernon and Chaffee for plaintiffs; Mr. Hoxie for defendant.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales of the Stock Exchange.—Feb. 9, 1864.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. | 102½ | 200 | Mich. Cen. R. | 29¾ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, Cp. | 102½ | 300 | do | b10 29¾ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-20s Cp. | 96¾ | 100 | do | s10 29¾ |
| 1,000 | U. S. Int. Bonds | 88¾ | 1000 | do | 29¾ |
| 1,000 | do | 88¾ | 500 | do | b10

# PROPOSALS.

## PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1864.

[illegible]

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

[illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

[illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

[illegible]

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be considered by the department only if duly considered.

A proper guarantee from the bidder is one to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a Justice of the Peace, if no clerk be convenient, must accompany the proposal, or it will be rejected. Proposals must be addressed to the United States Government agent with whom it is intended to contract.

The contractor will be required to deliver on the day on contract the hay or straw, and will be duly notified by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, and give the required of 25,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

The Post-Office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Address proposals to HENRY JOHNSON, U. S. A., and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The form of proposal, with a copy of contract, may be obtained at the office of the Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Printed copies of Proposals can be had at this office.

HENRY JOHNSON,
U. S. A., and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until Feb. 12, 1864, for furnishing this department with

SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, ARMY STANDARD,

to be delivered free of charge at Springfield, O., in such quantities as may be required by the party bidding, and at the rate of one yard for each uniform coat, and one yard for each pair of pantaloons, for the number of men specified in the contract.

Parties offering must state in all cases the full name of their principal, and positively state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on the 12th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., which bidders are invited to be present, and proposals made in accordance with the above notice, bidders or their duly authorized agents are required to accompany their proposals to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER COXE, Captain and A. Q. M.

## PROPOSALS.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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A proper guarantee from the bidder is one to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a Justice of the Peace, if no clerk be convenient, must accompany the proposal, or it will be rejected. Proposals must be addressed to the United States Government agent with whom it is intended to contract.

The contractor will be required to deliver on the day on contract the hay or straw, and will be duly notified by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, and give the required of 25,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

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By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER COXE, Captain and A. Q. M.

## PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Feb. 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals offered "Proposals for Buildings at Port Royal, S. C." will be received at this Office until noon on the 23d February, 1864, for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work required in the erection of buildings, or any of them, according to plans and specifications, in the Harbor of Port Royal, S. C.

Plans and specifications for these buildings have been deposited with the Commandants of the Navy yards at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, where bidders are referred for information.

It is to be understood that the contractor is to furnish all the materials and perform all the work described, and to complete the buildings in all respects at the points indicated.

Bidders will state the price, special or for either building separately, and name the time in which they will engage to complete the work; and the Bureau reserves the right to accept or reject any bid which it shall not consider reasonable.

## PROPOSALS FOR RAISING WRECKS AT NORFOLK, VA., AND IN THE VICINITY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Navy Department until the 20 day of March next, for raising, or removing and destroying the undermentioned vessels, delivering at the Navy-yard Boston Navy-yard, Gosport, Va., the wrecks of the following named vessels, viz.:

Frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, at Newport News, and *Merrimac*, near Craney Island.

The small steamer *Mount Vernon*, and the Pole and Line of little schooner *Pennsylvania*, *Delaware* and *Columbia*, in the vicinity of the Navy-yard.

Bidders for this contract will take into consideration that the Government requires the frigate *Cumberland*, and whatever may be on board of her, to be raised for public purposes, to be delivered at any other convenient place which the Government may select, and that they will take into consideration any further conditions which may be deemed necessary to make the contract complete.

It will be necessary for the successful bidder to be prepared to commence the work on the day of the contract, and to prosecute it with reasonable dispatch, and to engage in no other business until the contract is completed.

The Commandant will also claim the right of designating the order in which the wrecks are to be raised, the vessels are to be raised, also to determine whether a wreck shall be raised, or blown up and removed.

No sale or appropriation can be changed by the contractors on any wreck until all the wrecks named shall have been removed, and duly received by the commandant, who, in case of any dispute, may decide upon the work to be considered removed, which any person may find or have thereon.

All the wrecks, as well as fragments of timber and other material (which may be the result of blasting), must be delivered at the Navy-yard at some place or stations as the Commandant may have received for the same, and shall be considered in charge of the United States Government until disposed of agreeably to the specifications of the contract to be made.

The implements used in raising the wrecks must be furnished at the expense of the contractors.

The officer must state the rate per ton, or by contract, for raising and delivering each vessel, also for washing the value to be estimated and determined by two parties to be appointed by the department, and one parties to be appointed by the contractors, or on the actual measurement of the parties, or, in the wreck or any part of it, at the department near shore. The officer will be accompanied by the guarantee of responsible parties that the contract will be executed if awarded. The department reserves the right to reject all bids or parts of bids deemed too high, or any proposal not provided for accepting the work, and of annulling the contract if the work is not carried on to the satisfaction of the department, and also the proposition must also state the time required to do the work.

Proposals will be received, separately for raising wrecks at Norfolk, Kearsarge, or any of them from being raised with other wrecks.

## PROPOSALS FOR 2,000,000 VOLUNTEER BONDS, FAMILY AID FUND—BONDS.

No. EIGHT—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the sale of the above bonds, or any part thereof, the same will be sold to the highest bidder for the purchase and not less than ninety-five (95) of the whole, or any part of the same of five hundred dollars, of the Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, Series No. 8, authorized by an ordinance of the Legislature of the State of New-York, and of March 4, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1872.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the same awarded to them respectively, in cash.

On presenting to the Comptroller, the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the date of payment. Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, Series No. 8, and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Comptroller's Office, 8th Feb., 1864.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

WASHINGTON ENTRÔPÔT, (Quartermaster's Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until FRIDAY, the 19th day of February, 1864, for the delivery, at the New-York Agency, No. 45 North-street, New-York, of 100,000 Curry Combs.

These Curry Combs are to be made in strict conformity with samples which can be seen at this office, or at the New-York Agency, except that the handles are to be of black walnut, hard maple. There are to be full inspection at the factory where made before being received by the Government. None are to be received nor paid for but such as are approved on inspection.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than 4,000 per week, or 1,000 per day, commencing on the 5th day of March. They are to be delivered in boxes of 200 each. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time. No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article, and such as are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Bidders will include with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be indorsed "Proposals for Curry Combs."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

(No. 102.)
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with

Drawers—Canton Flannel, Army Standard.
Shirts—Gray Flannel.
Socks—Size 9 to 11.
Regimental Morning Report Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Trousers for Horsemen.
Trousers for Footmen.
Blankets—Wool.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in thirty, in good, new sack, marked with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with those in the office, and state in their bids the number of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Award will be made on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

## PROPOSALS FOR BOOTS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th February inst., for five thousand pairs of grained leather boots.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak-tanned grained leather, sewed with a square seat. All shoemaking and stitching to be done with the hand, in correspondence with the sample to be found at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, except that the soles shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The same to be delivered at the Brooklyn Yard at the rate of one thousand pairs every ten days, first delivery to be made ten days after notice being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Feb. 1, 1864.

$200,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until the 20th inst., at noon, for the purchase of two hundred thousand dollars Michigan War Loan Bonds, being a part of one million of dollars authorized to be issued by an act authorizing a War Loan, approved May 10, 1863.

The bonds will be dated, denomination, coupons, interest payable half yearly, at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of New-York, and will be sold for not less than the par value of the bonds. The bonds will be dated Mar. 1, 1864, and the accumulated interest to the time of delivery will be added to the amount of the bond. These bonds are by law exempt from taxation.

J. LOWEN, Treasurer State Michigan.

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J. LOWEN, Treasurer State Michigan.

# REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND
AUCTIONEERS,
No. [illegible] Broadway,
[illegible]

# REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE valuable property situated on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Bayard-sts., in this City, being the lots from on Mulberry and for on Bayard-st., including the dry goods, furniture and hay, and the house on Bayard with dwelling over, and one dwelling-house on Bayard-st. Also, the valuable property on Mulberry-st., which will be sold in one parcel on favorable terms. A part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. This is an unexpired lease on the same having three years to run, at a very low rent, which may remain, or be terminated on the 1st May if required. Apply to R. McGUIRE, No. 64 Pearl-st., or to R. H. BIRTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Grand-st., or to Executors of the estate of late Alexander McGuire, deceased.

TWO OWNERS OF DWELLING-HOUSES, 1—HOUSES WANTED.—We have customers looking for well-arranged medium class dwelling-houses, and invite from responsible quarters a list of such property as they desire to sell this Spring, with the cash price. Wanted, a dwelling-house, with stable, in Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and possession, if possible, within six weeks. [illegible] BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 1864, at the house of E. ENIFFER, Rye Station, on the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad, the following property: [illegible] Rye Station, and the property will be shown by E. W. Wheaton, as store and Post-office, also a lot of ground adjoining, [illegible] and shade, nearly new, at Rye Station. [illegible] JAS. H. HALSTED, [illegible] JOHN A. SNIFFEN, [illegible] of estate of E. Eniffer, deceased.

FOR SALE, PRICE $6,500—HOUSE AND LOT No. 206 10th-st., 64 feet north of 4th-st., and directly opposite Golden Terrace. The house is 20 feet front by 40 deep, containing 16 rooms, is furnished with Croton water, gas, Croton throughout, furnaces range, bath, water-closet, and is very conveniently arranged. The walls on first and second stories are nicely painted. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE STORE-FRONT 4 stories in size-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Also, one store-front in 3d-st., near 2d-av., both modern. Also, one in Williamsburgh, South 10th-st., and one in 34-st., near 3d-av. Also, one in Fourteenth-place, near 11th-st. Also, one in South 10th-st., near Grand-st., with two-story brick house, with cellar and yard, and two-story brick stable in rear. Also, one in Bedford

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1864.

Advertisements this Morning.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Hamlet.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Le Tribune De Travestie.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Sketch Sunday, on, The Jolly Tailors.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Arabian Giant—Tycoon, Chinese Dwarf, Giant Boy, Two Beautiful Bearded Women, Fat Woman, &c., at all hours. Lecture, 3 P. M., The Ballet Slave or Tuscan—The Tattooed Woman—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 37 Bowery)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATON—Hippodramas and Equestrian Performances.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—(No. 444 Broadway)—Ethiopian Delineations.

WAY ANDERSON & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Horses, Elephants and Hungarian Musicians.

BOWERY BURLESQUE CIRCUS—(Nos. 539 and 541 Bowery.)

FERRARO—(No. 548 Broadway)—Prestidigitation and Ventriloquism.

HOWE'S MUSEUM, No. 415 Broadway—The Serpentine Woman in Humors of the Universe.

WIELOR SALOON—Ventriloquist.

[illegible] for the Weekly Times must be handed in early in order to insure insertion.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

The effect of Gen. Butler's demonstration against Richmond is described by two refugees, who reached Fortress Monroe from that City yesterday, as having been perfectly fearful. Utter consternation and panic seized upon the people of Richmond, which had been almost deserted of troops to reinforce Lee, who was threatened by Gen. Heintzelman. The citizens stood guard over our prisoners, while the guards went into the fortifications. Our troops on Belle Isle amused the rebels very much, by manifestations of joy when the alarm-bell rang.

Advices from Newbern to Feb. 5, left the city perfectly quiet and without apprehension of a renewal of the attack by the rebels. Gen. Palmer with his force of fifteen thousand North Carolinians, expected to join the place garrisoned by twenty-two thousand Union troops. Discovering the enemy, he determined it to be more discreet to retire than to risk a fight.

By the arrival of the steamer *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans, we have advices from that city to the 22d inst. There was no military news, but the political excitement was strong. Gen. Banks had written an important letter to the Free State General Committee, prescribing the qualifications of voters at the election to be held on the 22d inst. On the evening of the 1st inst. the Free State Nominating Convention met for the purpose of fixing upon candidates for State officers, and that body was divided in its choice for Governor between the Hon. Michael Hahn and Hon. B. F. Flanders. The friends of the former finally placed their candidate in nomination, when the supporters of Mr. Flanders withdrew to another hall, and nominated a separate ticket. The ticket headed by Mr. Hahn is considered, however, to be sure of an election.

By last night's mail we received full files of Richmond papers from Jan. 30 to Feb. 8 inclusive. They are filled with highly interesting intelligence concerning affairs in the Confederacy. The late advance on Richmond was certainly betrayed several days in advance by a deserter from our lines, and the rebel authorities were ready to counteract it. The rebel accounts admit that the late raid upon Newbern was a complete failure, and their forces had fallen back, deeming the place too strong to be successfully assaulted. During the fighting it seems that a rebel Colonel was killed by a negro soldier, who was afterward captured and summarily hung. The rebels claim to have repulsed the late advance across the Rapidan of a force from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Lee officially telegraphs the results of Bowen's late raid, which was chiefly made for the capture of supplies, in which he claims it was very successful.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution, by Mr. Jones, directing the Comptroller to lease, at auction, for a term of ten years, all ferries and piers and all real estate yielding no revenue to the City at present. A resolution, by Mr. Byrne, was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to furnish a statement of the valuation, amount and sources of income and cost of sustaining all the public markets not included in his late communication on the same subject. The Mayor transmitted a communication notifying the board of the Supervisors' request that the Common Council will memorialize Congress for a reimbursement of the moneys advanced in 1861 to equip and arm troops. Mr. Opdyke thought the Supervisors were rather cool in making such a request. He was certain the Common Council could take care of itself, and did not need to have the mantle of the Supervisors' care thrown over it. Mr. Jones wished to defer action on the subject, and await the resolution from the Council Board directing a memorialization of Congress. Mr. Opdyke said our Congressmen ought to see that we get our own from the Government, and one of them had already taken earnest steps toward recovering the moneys in question. The communication was laid over. The board concurred to appoint a joint committee of ten to make arrangements for celebrating Washington's Birthday, and adjourned to the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Mayor returned unapproved the resolution to pay the six newspaper bills, of $745 each, for publishing the annual report of the clerk of the board for 1863. He says that to publish the report in more than one paper, or two at the most, was extravagant, and concludes his veto message thus: "I am conscious that in the performance of this act I shall not secure the friendship of the parties interested, and shall lose that editorial support so necessary to a public functionary who is determined so to do his duty to the community." The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Buildings for 1863 was presented and laid over to be printed. Its most important items are that 2,047 new buildings were commenced last year, of which 1,739 were of brick, stone or iron, and 316 of wood, and 976 of the whole number were completed. During the whole month in 1863 the Tenement Building Act was in force, 1,000 buildings were commenced in the City. The Volunteer Committee presented a new $2,000,000 Bounty Fund Ordinance, which was adopted forthwith, and in five minutes afterward has received the sanction of the Mayor, while rapid action was warranted by the fact that the bill to replenish the loan have, the morning, received the Governor's signature a few hours before. The Committee also presented a report relative to the City quota and recruiting. Under the last call of the President (estimated to be for 300,000 men) our quota is put down at 12,000, and under the previous call for 300,000 men, 15,000, including fifty per cent for deficiencies; deducting this one-third, and our credit is made, against this 5,000, (including 1,000 whom Commissioner Jackson took,) and leaving 10,000 whom enlistments will fill, and to the 4th instant, as a Recruiting Committee, they had furnished 4,000 volunteers, and had 3,000 substitutes, making a total of 7,043; assumed to be 10,043 by 4th inst. that total in the City on the full quota up to the close of last month. From that time to March 1st—a period of twenty-four days—when the national bounties will cease, the committee estimate that they will enlist 150 men a day, which, added to the previous total, gives a grand total of 14,093, leaving 4,907 and fifty per cent in addition to be drafted for. Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Live Stock markets are lightly supplied with animals this week, the receipts being 4,352 cattle, 490 calves, 11,221 sheep, and 5,377 hogs, which is an aggregate of 15,060 head less than last week. Clear, cool weather increases the demand, and but for the large stock last week, there would be a dearth now. As it is, the supply is inadequate, and all most animals are selling at advanced rates. Beef Cattle were nearly all sold at Forty-fourth-street on Monday at 6c. ⅌ lb., above the prices of last week, the average of all kinds being about 10½c. ⅌ lb. for the estimated dressed weight.....Sheep are selling well at 7½c.@8c. ⅌ lb., live weight, for good lots, and 7c. for thin sheep.....Live hogs sell quickly at much higher rates, fat corn-fed stock bringing 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb., live weight.

Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Oats favored sellers. Corn was much cheaper. Provisions were in good request; hog products were advancing. Sugars, Tallow, Tobacco, Hops, Spelter, Wool and Leather were pretty actively sought after. Cotton and Whisky were depressed and declining. Freights were brisker.

Money worked easy yesterday. Gold, 153¼. Exchange, 174¼@174¾ ⅌ cent. Stocks buoyant.

## Are Negro Soldiers Southern "Deserters?"

It seems from the debates in the rebel Congress on the proposed amendment to the Act of last session condemning our captured negro soldiers to Slavery, that the Confederates hope, by creating a distinction between free negroes enlisted at the North and negro slaves enlisted at the South, and then persisting stoutly, to force us into an arrangement for a general exchange on their own terms. They are evidently under the impression that we can be induced to enter into a compromise by which, on having the Northern negroes duly exchanged, the Southern negroes shall be left to their fate—that is, remanded to Slavery. And this expectation is, doubtless, strengthened by the speeches of Democratic politicians, and the articles of Democratic newspapers at the North. These latter are even more anxious to get us to abandon the negroes than to secure the release of the white prisoners, as the release of the whites would be simply a gain for humanity, while the abandonment of the blacks would be a precedent that would upset the whole policy of negro enlistment.

In support of this they use two arguments, one of which—the worthlessness of negroes as compared to white men—is hardly worth discussing; but the other—that the Confederacy has, by the law of war, a right to detain and punish its slaves taken in arms against it—on which the Copperhead organs have always relied—is entitled to more attention. On this theory, the South having been recognized as a belligerent by the United States, as well as by foreign nations, we are bound to concede to it the same authority over its deserters, mutineers, or traitors, as any other Power with which we might be at war. By the laws of war, deserters may, if captured in arms against the Power to which their allegiance is due, be dealt with in any manner that their captors may see fit; negro slaves flying into our lines and enlisting in our service stand, we are told, in the position of deserters. They owe to their masters allegiance of a much stronger kind than a soldier ever owes to his Government, inasmuch as their masters own them. The Constitution recognizes this allegiance as binding; and as we acknowledge their masters to be a belligerent Power, the slaves are, if caught in our service, liable to any punishment, from hanging to "paddling," that the Confederate authorities may see fit to inflict upon them, and we have no right even to remonstrate in their behalf.

The nature of belligerent rights has been so much discussed on both sides of the water, since this war began, that it seems almost absurd to say anything farther on the subject. But these doubts about the status of the negro troops, and the continued anxiety of a large number of people at the North to find plausible excuses for still further degrading themselves in the Southern cause, prove that the matter still needs overhauling. The point which has just now to be kept in view is that the concession of belligerent rights to an unrecognized Government is not a matter of right but of policy. They are accorded either for the sake of humanity or of convenience, and if neither of these things is subserved by granting them, they are not granted. It is not enough for a Government to exist, to own an army and to be capable of fighting battles in order to claim them. They were not accorded to Hungary by the European Powers; nor to the Sepoys by the English; nor are they now accorded to the Poles, either by Russia or by the Powers most friendly to them. And yet in every one of these cases the insurgents were in possession, and in the case of Poland are still in possession of a formidable military force, and all the machinery of a regular Government. The reason has been simply that nobody's convenience called for the concession, nor would humanity have been benefited by its coming from anybody but Russia.

France and England have accorded them to the South ostensibly to avoid the necessity for treating the Confederate cruisers on the high seas as pirates, or in other words, as a matter of convenience for themselves. They give no other reason, and no other reason is necessary. Nevertheless, in the eyes of these Powers, as well as in our eyes, the Confederates are rebels against the United States Government, and liable to the penalties of treason. If France and England did not think so, it would be their duty to recognize the Confederacy at once. If we did not think so, the war would be the most unjustifiable and criminal enterprise in which any community has ever embarked.

Why then did the United States accord them the rights of belligerents? Simply because the enforcement, in the field and on the sea, of that view of the status of the rebels, which alone justifies hostilities against them, would have been both inconvenient and cruel. We should have been compelled to hang all their captured seamen as pirates, and all their captured soldiers as traitors; but they would have retaliated, and we should then have treated the world to a spectacle of continuous butchery which would have shocked Christendom and have degraded us without having advanced our cause one jot. But if we had hanged every prisoner that fell into our hands, we should been strictly in our right by the laws of war. European Powers would have conceded it to us, while protesting against it in the name of humanity. Unless the Southern rebels are traitors, we have no excuse for fighting them; and if they are traitors, there is nothing in the books to prevent our executing them. We might *legally* treat them as Russia is treating the Poles, or as the British treated the Sepoys, and no Power in the world would have the right to say one word in their behalf, except by way of intercession.

We have therefore accorded them belligerent rights, for the sake of humanity—in the interest of life and liberty—the only considerations which have, we venture to say, ever influenced our Government in according them to the insurgents; because their concession on any other ground would convert the war into one of barbarous and causeless conquest.

What the advocates of the theory which treats our negro troops as plantation "deserters" now want us to do, however, is to allow this concession, this waver of strict right which we have made in the interest of humanity, to be perverted to the uses of inhumanity, to be made a cloak for the grossest perfidy on our part, and of the grossest barbarity on the part of the South. At this point, we sincerely trust, however, our Government will stop short, and say—for the furtherance of whatever saves suffering and mitigates the horrors of war, we acknowledge you to be belligerents, but, whenever you seek to use this acknowledgment, to multiply its atrocities, by selling men who have once been in our uniform into slavery, we fall back on our rights, and you are rebels still. We grant you everything that will make war less barbarous and revolting—nothing that will make it more so; everything that is consistent with our position as an honorable and Christian people—nothing that is inconsistent with it. As long as we refrain from acting on our theory of your status, you must refrain from acting on your theory of the status of the negroes. On any other basis than this, all negotiation as to the exchange of prisoners would be either disgraceful to us or a great mockery.

## The Atlanta and Her Captors—Distribution of the Prize-Money.

A decision, embracing several novel and interesting points, has just been rendered by Judge Sprague, in the United States District Court of Boston, in the case of the capture of *the rebel ram Atlanta, and the distribution of* the prize-money to the captors. The finding adjudges one-half the net proceeds of the prize ($350,829 26) to the captors, and decides these to be the monitor *Wechawken*, which was the vessel that caused the surrender, the monitor *Nahant*, which was present during the conflict, without actually taking part, and the gunboat *Cimmerone*, which lay off at signal distance.

The main and difficult point to decide was whether the entire value of the prize should go to the captors, or half to them and half to the Government. This involved the examination of the comparative strength of the combatants, since the act prescribes that if the prize was equal or superior to "the vessel or vessels making the capture," it goes wholly to the captors; if of inferior force, it is divided between the officers and men making the capture. In regard to this point, Judge Sprague arrived promptly at the conclusion that the force of the two monitors combined was superior to that of the *Atlanta*, and this considering the *means* the vessels possessed rather than the *use* made of them. The following are the principal points in the comparison of relative strength:

"I am satisfied that for offence and defence, the two monitors with their batteries, acting together, at the same time and under one command, must be considered of superior force to the *Atlanta*. They were each of 844 tons, and the *Atlanta* of about 1,000 tons. They had, one, eighty-four, and the other eighty-five men, and the *Atlanta* 143 men. The effective power of large ordnance against iron-clads has not yet been fully tested by experience, and in the present state of our knowledge the actual effect of the shot of the *Weehawken* must have much influence in forming our opinion. I am constrained to think that two fifteen-inch and two eleven-inch smooth-bore Dahlgrens, mounted on two vessels, capable of taking separate positions, are superior for offence to two seven-inch and two six-inch rifled Brooke in one vessel. And in case of a fight on the decks, by boarding or otherwise, we had the superiority of men. As to defence, the *Atlanta* presented a larger surface than the monitors, and could be more easily hit; and the records showed that the walls of her sides and her pilot-house, however strong, were not in fact a protection against the shot of the monitors at that range. We do not know by experiment how well our hulls and turrets would have resisted her shot, but a construction which avoids shot is an element to be calculated, as well as one which resists shot. Indeed, neither the agent of the captors, in his argument, nor the two commanders, in their depositions, appear to contend or to give an opinion that the *Atlanta* was equal or superior to the two monitors."

It being decided that the capturing force was superior in strength to the prize, the next point for decision was whether the *Weehawken* alone ought not to be considered the captor, since it was that *vessel* which fired all the shots that were fired, and it *was her shots that disabled the Atlanta*. Judge Sprague, however, decided against this claim, and adjudged that the *Nahant* should be considered a participator in the conflict of forces. It was the *Nahant* that the *Atlanta* fired at; she is, therefore, to be considered as having drawn off the fire of the enemy, and engaged its offensive force, so far aiding her consort; and, besides, it was known to those on board the *Atlanta* that the *Nahant* was coming upon her at full speed, reserving her fire though within easy range, and this must have contributed powerfully to their demoralization and surrender. The inclusion of the *Nahant*, therefore, with the *Weehawken*, as one of the "vessels making the capture," would seem to be an equitable decision; but what is not so easy to understand is the further inclusion of the *Cimmerone* as one of the captors. The only possible authority for it is a very stringent construction of the section of the act providing that "when one or more vessels of the navy shall be within signal distance of another making a prize, all shall share in the prize." But the Judge at the outset decided to exclude the *Cimmerone* in determining the relative force of the captors and the prize. She took no part in the engagement, and would, of course, have been perfectly helpless in the absence of the ironclads. The decision making her a constructive participant in the capture, and a sharer in the distribution of a prize, would have been quite in vain, had it been a contest of wooden vessels; but considering the novel character of the warfare, we should think justice dictated a discrimination.

The Farce of Rebel "Re-enlistment."—The rebels have lately been getting up a great hullabaloo about the "reenlistment" of their troops, and the files of Richmond papers are filled with announcements of the reenlistment of regiments and brigades *en masse*, while the reports of the proceedings of the rebel Congress contain numerous votes of thanks to different organizations for their "patriotism." Now, considering that the rebel Congress had already *voted* the whole Confederate army into a continuation of service "for the war," these reenlistments are a very pretty joke indeed. We think we see through this mockery: the rebel leaders have been alarmed at the significant contrast presented by the spontaneous patriotism of the veteran regiments of the Union armies in voluntarily coming forward for another term of service, and the despotic measures they (the rebels) were compelled to use, and they have resorted to this dodge for the purpose of spreading a thin veneer over the rotten fabric. Another part of the same shallow system is to represent that there are but few reenlistments among the Union armies. "Reenlistments," says the Examiner of the 8th inst., "*progress slowly in the Yankee camps*. They have been surprisingly numerous and enthusiastic in ours. The two facts supply a good augury for the decisive campaign of 1864. We have no evidence that enlistments are going on with alacrity in the enemy's camp. On the contrary a new draft is proclaimed, which is *the last expedient that can be employed for recruiting depleted ranks*." We are doubtless greatly to be pitied at having to resort to this "last expedient;" but what are we to think of the "last expedient" to which the rebels have been forced to come. Here is what the journal just cited says in another column on the rebel Conscription Bill:

"*It is currently reported that the House of Representatives yesterday passed its military bill.* The bill is described as wild and impracticable to the point of insanity. After much discussion about *exemptions, they were all stricken out, with the exception, we suppose, of the members.* Such a law as this means one of two things, the destruction of society, or its subjection to the holders of Executive offices. *Either horn is sufficient to deal the death-blow to the cause of the South.* Now, the only hope of the country is in the Senate. The constitution of that body, in our organic system, was expressly designed to prevent rash, extreme, or corrupt legislation. Now, if ever, is the time to fulfill its constitutional and legitimate functions. We hope, what we have a right to believe, that a body of the Sense, constituted as the Senate, cannot partake the feelings which appear to agitate the House. We will abstain from qualifying the course of the last-named assembly, further than to say that it appears to be *in that delirium which sometimes precedes the dissolution of parliamentary bodies and of States, as it does the last agonies of individuals.*"

The Quota of New-York Under the Draft.—The report of the County Volunteer Committee, presented yesterday to the Board of Supervisors, presents some important facts regarding the military deficit of New-York under the various calls for men up to the 10th of March. The quota of the State under the President's last call has not yet been made public by the Provost-Marshal-General; but the board, by an estimate based upon the quota allotted to New-York, under the previous call for 300,000, has been able to fix what the number required from this City will be. From this estimate the following aggregates result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated quota under the call of 200,000 men | 20,000 |
| Deduct volunteers | 14,093 |
| Deficiency to be supplied by draft, if not delayed beyond March 1 | 5,907 |
| Add one-half for deficiency | 2,954 |
| Total in case of draft | 8,861 |

It thus appears that this City has nearly *nine thousand* men to raise between now and the 10th of March, and the total deficit will be drafted for at that time. The committee state they are satisfied that the quota of the City of New-York, under the several calls of the President heretofore issued, have been fixed at altogether too large a figure. This arises from the estimates taking in a floating population probably amounting to 200,000 souls, who are counted as part of the City population, but who cannot be held liable to draft here. It follows that the residents proper of the county are compelled to furnish from their own number in case of draft, men sufficient to supply the number added to our quota because of the presence of this floating population in this City. It is stated that due representations on this subject have been made in the proper quarter. An additional appropriation for two millions, to be expended under the committee, for the raising of volunteers, as heretofore, has also been passed, and there is now no reason why volunteering should not go on briskly during the brief period that remains.

Richmond Menagerie and Museum.—There appears to be *one* golden opportunity a year for capturing Richmond; but though this opportunity has been twice within our reach, we have missed it both times. Last year we had it when Sigel got within the rebel works of Richmond, and finding it all but deserted, could have entered and burnt it, and taken off Jeff. Davis to boot, but failed to do so. There appears to have been another equally good opportunity the other day, when the Peninsula expedition got as far as the Chickahominy, throw the rebel capital, which was again almost stripped of its corps, into a blaze of sensational and refined bother obstacles that would never have retarded a soldier of the stamp of Jack Barnum. Of course, we can't hope to repeat such experiments, for the rebels forewarned will be forearmed; but it is insinuating to think what a sell was here twixt the cup and the lip.

Employment for Rebel Prisoners and Possible Retaliation.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 5th inst., contains the following editorial observations on a recent article in this journal:

"Among the papers received by last mail was the New-York Times, which has an editorial calling on its Government to place the Confederate prisoners at work on certain internal improvements. Such contract would equate the Confederate Government to retaliate in exactly the way that the present wants of the country most require. The Yankee prisoners put at work down South during the coming Summer would experience some of the blessing of the 'Sunny South,' of which they are at present totally ignorant. With the thermometer at 80 and 100 degrees in the shade, the Yankees would soon curse the Times for its economical recommendation."

The rebel journal takes a fairer view of possible retaliation than many of our Copperhead cotemporaries, who have attributed to the rebels the novel *retaliation* of putting our prisoners to work on the Charleston fortifications or other warlike employments. The proposition to put our prisoners to work in *the same sense* in which we proposed to put the rebel prisoners to work need not alarm anybody. It would be no more than our soldiers have done already in Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, where the severest military labors have been borne by them at "80 or 100 in the shade." But we fancy the rebels would do no such thing; for the experiment would serve to knock away the underpinning from one of the cardinal doctrines in support of Slavery, namely, that white men cannot work in the latitudes of the Southern States. They would much rather keep our captives in idleness than do *that*.

The Limits Gone Out.—The rebel papers are in a flutter of excitement at the prospect that the newspapers of the Confederacy will be compelled to suspend their publication. "The Congress of the Confederate States," says one of them, "have gotten into a pet of passion with some of the newspapers, and in the efforts to punish the offending journals, are about to cover the land with darkness and ignorance." It appears that there are now in the whole of rebeldom but about thirty-five daily papers. The rest have all died out, for though the South has a great supply of *rags*, it has a very small stock of paper. Considering the *ungrammatical, illogical and lying character* of these Southern sheets generally, we don't know that the world would lose much if the rest of the thirty-five were to follow suit. The maxim *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* can only apply to them in the sense that "there's nothing good to be said of them except that they are dead."

## AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—The peculiarities of Gounod's music have become so familiar to the artists who sing the various *rôles* in "Faust," that that opera is now presented in a manner that leaves little to be desired, and is infinitely more clear and direct than on the first night. This is especially the case in the part of the hero himself. It required several performances to accustom Signor Mazzoleni to the vagueness of some of the melodic forms, and to the mysticism that hangs so suggestively about the music of the opening scene. He has now made himself at home in the *rôle*, and it gains new strength not merely from thoroughness of study, but from intelligence of interpretation. Signor Biacchi, as *Mephistopheles*, has also vastly improved. The rondo in the second act is full of diabolical enthusiasm. It is sung with superb effect by this young and very excellent artist. If the serenade came in any other part of the opera than the fourth act, it would certainly be encored. It is one of the best executed and quaintest numbers in the opera. Signor Bellini, we need scarcely say, has been a very valuable addition to the cast. The death of *Valentine* is a fine dramatic sketch, with musical touches of high emotional import. It requires a first-class artist to do full justice to it. The ladies in this opera saved it on the first night, and we need only say that Miss Kellogg is still supreme as *Marguerite*, Miss Sulzer is good as *Siebel* and Miss Brennan acceptable as *Martha*. The performance last night was witnessed by an audience that occupied every nook and corner of the house. On Friday next "Faust" will be again repeated, after which it is to be withdrawn to make room for novelties.

There will be no opera to-night in consequence of the necessary preparations for the Arion Ball to-morrow night. The members of the Arion Society, by the way, came out in great force last night. Nearly all of them sang in the Soldiers' Chorus of the fourth act.

Dodworth's Saloon.—America is by no means productive of great pianists. Her especialty seems to be pretty girls, with pretty voices, who get on pretty well until their mothers or their fathers, or their brothers, or their lovers spoil them. To be sure we have several excellent pianists; Mr. Gottschalk, in an ale way, is without a rival; Mr. Wm. Mason, too, is a fair representative of an entirely opposite school; then there is Mr. Paynter, who, for a couple of years, has so steadily improved that he is in a fair way to reach the highest ground of art; and Mr. Harry Sanderson and [illegible] ss H. Wood, and a few others whose names are not momentarily memorable. The list, however, is so brief that we hail with satisfaction the addition of a new name. This was certainly accomplished on Monday evening, when Mr. Albert H. Pease made his debut in America—the land of his birth. The gentleman has studied extensively in Germany, and is, we believe, a pupil of Hans von Bulow, the chief of the modern school of pianists. He has certainly profited by good instruction, and can boast of a fine mastery of technical difficulties combined with fair strength. His left hand is singularly bold and free, and was excellently illustrated in the octave passages of the "Tannhauser March." The entire repertoire of the piece is, of course, open to a gentleman of Mr. Pease's attainments. What further instruction he needs will come best from experience—from that self-criticism which all intelligent people exercise when they are brought face to face with the public, and feel, as the greatest most, a sense of inadequacy. Much of Mr. Pease's knowledge requires to be crystallized. It is at present in a somewhat fragmentary condition. The study of the technic seldom gives direct continuity of thought; it only supplies the material. This material Mr. Pease possesses, and the rest may fairly be left to himself. The debut was a success that must have been peculiarly gratifying to the gentleman, inasmuch as his honors were borne off in the presence of nearly all the leading pianists of the metropolis. Mme. Van Hanne, Mr. Hermann, the German tenor, and Mr. J. M. Thomas, the popular



# THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

## Guerrillas Dispersed—A Dispatch from Gen. Foster.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The following dispatch has been received here:

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 8.

*Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:*

Gen. Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, under date of yesterday, that an expedition sent against Tarver and his band of Indians and whites at Quillatown has returned completely successful. They surprised the town, killed and wounded 25, took 60 prisoners, and dispersed the remainder of the gang in the mountains. Our loss was 3 killed and 3 wounded.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

## From Forte Rico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Oriental*, Capt. Burgess, from St. Johns, P. R., we have advices from that place to Jan. 30. Two regiments had just arrived from the old country, and 400 more sailed on the 23d ult. for St. Domingo. The British frigate *Immortalité* had been to Vieques or Crab Island to recognize the Spanish flag. Sugar is high and not much made, in consequence of the heavy rains. Two asinines, called the mantis, were captured by a Mr. Haesner, and are now alive and well in his possession. He will present them to the Central Park Commissioners, provided they will send for them.

## The Reception of Gen. Meade in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Gen. Meade, whose health has recovered since he has been in this city, is holding a reception to-day at Independence Hall.

A large number of citizens are paying their respects to the hero of Gettysburgh.

Mayor Henry tendered him the freedom of the city in a patriotic speech, to which Gen. Meade replied with becoming modesty, giving the credit of his fame to the bravery of his officers and men.

## Arrival of United States Supply Steamer Newborn.

The United States supply steamer *Newborn*, Commander Harris, arrived at this port last evening from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and twenty-four hours from Fortress Monroe. The following is her list of officers:

Acting Master and Ex-Officer, Robert F. Halsey; Acting Master, Joseph H. Richardson; Acting Ensigns, Charles Miller, C. H. Sawyer, and G. F. Hamilton; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John H. Cobb; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Benjamin Cook; Acting Master's Mate, Thomas J. Benjamin; Paymaster's Clerk, Barlow Sherman; Acting First Assistant Engineer, James Mackie; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, John H. Cook; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, F. [illegible], Hastings and J. W. [illegible]; Acting Master's Mates, John T. Jones, Adolphus C. Sanderson, Fred. W. Colton and Joshua Cook, Jr.; Mail Agent, John F. Jones.

## The New-Foundland Telegraph Line.

Cape, N. F., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The telegraph line is still obstructed. We are looking hourly for it to be repaired. The weather is now fine. There is a strong northwest wind.

## Robbery.

Dover, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The dry goods store of George Page was entered last night and robbed of silks and shawls valued at $12,000.

## United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The case of Greene C. Bronson and others, complainants, and the Lawrence and Milwaukee Railroad Company, respondents, is up in the United States Supreme Court to-day from last week.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.
Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

THE WHISKY BILL.

Amendments addressed to members of the Ways and Means by the wholesale and retail liquor dealers in the country of their business conducted without paying the tax, by reducing the tax on whisky from $2 to $1 per gallon, and providing that whisky manufactured and removed for export, and therefrom in regular trade, by rectifiers, may be sold without the internal revenue tax, and providing other, and it would seem from the Senate amendment of the whisky tax bill, by adopting the amendments of the House.

THE SITUATION IN ARKANSAS.

The President has secured to the citizens of the State Government in Arkansas, and General Gen. Thomas to hold the election on the day designated by them. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, by a vote of yesterday, have decided that there will be no bill reported for the admission of Arkansas.

DISTURBANCE OF MEMORY AT NORFOLK.

Gen. Butler has commenced the establishment of a common school system in Norfolk and at Fortress Monroe, precisely like that of Massachusetts. It has found the enrollment of hundreds of colored children.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE WARRANT BUREAU.

The charges brought against G. A. Hazzaldine, Chief Clerk of the Warrant Bureau in the Treasury Department, for alleged irregularities and tampering connected with the processing of warrants, waiting payment on the Treasury, and of their order and by violation of law, he has brought here from New-York last evening by order of Col. Baker's detectives, and is now in custody.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ASKING RECOGNITION.

Commissioners from the Dominican Republic, which was conquered by Spain in 1861, are here applying for its recognition as belligerents. Mr. Seward has not yet received the subject to-day. It did not receive any consideration yesterday.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

CABINET MEETINGS AND THE PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR.

The Speaker of the House has appointed, on the select Committee on Mr. Pomeroy's bill, authorizing Cabinet Ministers to occupy seats on the floor of the House, Messrs. Pendleton, of Ohio; Grover, of Pennsylvania; Morrill, of Vermont; Mallory, of Kentucky; Grinnell, of Iowa; Conkling, of New-York, and Blair, of Maine.

THE BALANCE ON THE SHARES OF DECEASED SEAMEN.

Official documents show that during the year 1863, thirteen thousand five hundred claims of deceased and discharged seamen were settled at the Treasury Department. The number settled during 1862 was thirty-five thousand seven hundred; and there remained on hand unsettled on the 1st of January last seventy-eight thousand six hundred. By the statute of next August all claims now in the Second Auditor's office, where the necessary evidence can be obtained, will be settled. But as a bill has passed the House, being necessary legislation, which will doubtless soon be concurred in by the Senate, the causes of delay will be to great measure be removed.

THE PROHIBITION OF SPECIE GAMBLING.

Senator Sumner's bill, introduced to-day, prohibits speculative transactions in gold, makes all time sales of specie or foreign exchange null and void, and partial payments thereupon recoverable by suit, and it is made the duty of District-Attorneys to prosecute such suits, the money recovered going in equal parts to the informer, the District Attorney and the United States Treasury. All checks and drafts not payable at sight, given in such transactions, are made void, concerning which they have passed into the hands of a third person ignorant of the agreement; but the person making the sale, may, at any time within the year, bring suit for the recovery of the full amount from the person to whom it was made.

PROPOSED REVISAL OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The joint resolution which Senator Anthony has introduced, to repeal a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, passed March, 1861, and which is now before the Judiciary Committee, is as follows:

"ARTICLE 13. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere in any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said States."

This resolution was approved March 2, 1861, and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, the assent of three-fourths of them being necessary to make it a part of the Constitution. But owing to the breaking out of the rebellion, there was no general action of the Legislatures upon the subject. The resolution was one of the compromises proposed by the House Select Committee.

GAY AND FESTIVE.

There have been a greater number of large, brilliant and distinguished evening parties during the present season than in any former one during the last three years. Last night there were four or five, including those of the Spanish Minister and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Fenn.

## The Deplorable Affair at the Produce Exchange.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One part of your account of the tragic affair at the Produce Exchange, on Monday, was evidently written by an eye-witness, and is correct in every particular. The part referred to is that from the beginning of the shock to and including the paragraph ending with the sentence giving the activity and age of Mr. Treasure.

Another portion is as evidently written by one who did not witness the affair, and is, consequently, incorrect as well as unjust and offensive to the statement that all the gentlemen present should be exempt from the duty to have acted in a cowardly manner during the struggle between that officer and Mr. Treasure. That there was alarm is not questioned, as there well might be, the cause being a frenzied man striking and slashing wildly around him with a dirk-knife. Two gentlemen who were aiding the officer were hurt, and others aided him as soon as possible. You will find this correctly stated in the first part of your report, which is entirely unexceptionable.

There was alarm but no cowardice.

CORN MERCHANT.

The concede is willingly made. The first part of our account of the unfortunate affair—which "Corn Merchant" endorses as correct in every particular—was written by our regular representative on the floor of the Produce Exchange, who was an eye-witness of the whole scene on Change. The objectionable portion of the report was based on apparently reliable representations made to the presence of one of our local reporters, who was not on the Produce Exchange at all, and who only reported what he had heard others say, without the slightest intention to reflect unjustly on the conduct of anybody. Beyond this explanation we have the willing assertion of Officer Bennett that aid was promptly rendered him by some of the gentlemen present.

CONDITION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

No further investigation was made yesterday in the case of Lucius C. Tessero, the gentleman, who was arrested on Monday for seriously assaulting Officer Bennett, of the Ninth Precinct, a full account of which was published in the Times of yesterday morning. Tessero, who appears to be a man of good address, and intelligent, was taken before Justice Dr. Emmons, Assistant District-Attorney Olin, Counsel for the Prisoner, and Officer Bennett, who is still in a state of great pain, and unable to be present. Tessero, who appeared very much excited, and seemed to be

## FINANCIAL.

**WHEELER & CO.**

BROKERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, receive Subscriptions.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at the market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent. Interest-Bearing Legal-Tender Notes, 7-30 Treasury Notes, Compound Interest Notes, Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, 5-20 Bonds, Coupons and Registered Bonds, 1881, U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Receiving Subscriptions to Loan of 1864 on favorable terms.

WHEELER & CO.,

Jan. 30, 1864. Cor. Wall and Pine, Five-Twenty Loan.

STATEMENT

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-YORK,

For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by law.

[illegible]

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. }

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, receive Subscriptions.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at the market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent. Interest-Bearing Legal-Tender Notes, 7-30 Treasury Notes, Compound Interest Notes, Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, 5-20 Bonds, Coupons and Registered Bonds, 1881, U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Receiving Subscriptions to Loan of 1864 on favorable terms.

WHEELER & CO.,

Jan. 30, 1864. Cor. Wall and Pine, Five-Twenty Loan.

STATEMENT

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-YORK,

For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by law.

[illegible]

STATEMENT

OF THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEWARK, N. J.

JANUARY 1, 1864.

[illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., }
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU-STS. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY on the 31st Dec. 1863, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863.

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862 ..... $[illegible]
Premiums received from Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863 ..... [illegible]
Total amount of premiums ..... $[illegible]

Premiums marked off as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments ..... $[illegible]
Losses paid during the year ..... $[illegible]
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes ..... $[illegible]
Excess of earned premiums over losses ..... $[illegible]
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862 ..... $[illegible]
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies ..... $[illegible]
In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have received to apply the profits of the year as follows:
Profits to be divided ..... $[illegible]
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 16, 1864 ..... $[illegible]
Interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 15, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue ..... $[illegible]
Of the residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders, on and after March 16, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent. and on new stock 10 per Cent. ..... $[illegible]
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 8 per Cent. and on new stock 6 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 28 per cent.
Payable in cash on and after March 16, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Cargo Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes ..... $[illegible]
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent. ..... $[illegible]
Undivided Balance ..... $[illegible]
The Company have the following Assets: United States, New-York City and other State Stocks ..... $[illegible]
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities ..... $[illegible]
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand ..... $[illegible]
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes ..... $[illegible]
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company ..... $[illegible]
Total amount of Assets ..... $[illegible]

*To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:*

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Books of the Company, and find the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to correspond.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable, and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DANIEL W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 30, 1864.

Dividend after 1st February, 1864. Dealers with the Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for payment) of receiving in Scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to premiums earned during the year, and those premiums upon which paid and earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the extent one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863, $[illegible]
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863 ..... $[illegible]
Total amount of Marine Premiums ..... $[illegible]
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863 ..... $[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period ..... $[illegible]
Returns of premiums and expenses ..... $[illegible]
The Company has the following assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York Stock.
City, Bank and other Stocks ..... $[illegible]
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise ..... $[illegible]
Real Estate and Bond and Mortgages ..... $[illegible]
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at ..... $[illegible]
Premium Notes and Bills receivable ..... $[illegible]
Cash in Bank ..... $[illegible]
Total amount of Assets ..... $[illegible]

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After returning three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1852 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease, the certificates to be surrendered at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company are now [illegible] to the 1st of July, 1863, to the 1st of January, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amounting to ..... $[illegible]
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 ..... $[illegible]
Total profits for Fifty years ..... $[illegible]
The certificates previous to 1852 have been redeemed by cash ..... $[illegible]
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 ..... $[illegible]
By order of the Board,

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

WISE & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No. 16 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS 1881.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and bankers will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

WISE & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 16 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Prompt collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are not sprinted, remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this attached, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of about 330 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 20 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

*It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely unused and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, either by discount between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.*

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the ensuing summer.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 31 William-st., New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up capital ..... £500,000. Reserved fund ..... £100,000.
Head Office, No. 30 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.

Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOLL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE F. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-chairman.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | Calcutta, | Madras, |
| Colombo, | Kandy, | Galle, |
| Singapore, | Penang, | Hong Kong, |
| Shanghai, | Yokohama, Japan, | Mauritius, |
| Manila, | Batavia, | Bankok. |

The undersigned are prepared to negotiate credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all parts east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, }
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 41 WALL-ST.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE,

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

Interest allowed on deposit accounts.

Business paper collected.

BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Advances made on satisfactory securities.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the Three-year Notes and Compound Interest Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date. Holders availing themselves of the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the internal revenue office, or at this office.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 10th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal and all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICES OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., }
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, 15th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 25th inst.

Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 51 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864. }

PURSUANT TO CHARTER, NOTICE IS hereby given that GEO. T. COOKE and JOSEPH FISHER have been nominated as Trustees of this Bank.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
ANS. GARRIGAN, Comptroller.

## DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $153,000 00 |
| SURPLUS | 131,949 15 |
| ASSETS | 284,949 15 |
| UNSETTLED LOSSES | 350 00 |

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. in this day declared, payable on demand to each stockholders. Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
PRES.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, 10th inst.

J. S. HARBENGER, Cashier.

LEHIGH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 1 Wall-st. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

Jan. 18, 1864. WALTHAM FRANKLIN, Secy.

## DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 10th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 21 William-street, or Exchange place. The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

ABRAM N. BEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 16th of February.

W. REMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, }
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable on the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE PAGON MILL SYCAMORE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 12th inst. and reopen on the 18th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT. and one-half (4½) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th of February, inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax, for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable on demand.

By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, previous.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, the principal business of which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASCETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, in brokerage upon commission; that the names of all the general partners of such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASCETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Mascett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed to actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital in the common stock of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.

ELIAS M. BLOCK, }
THOS. A. MASCETT, } General Partners.
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, } Special Partner.

Office No. 20 Exchange-place.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and style of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.

JAMES PATTEE,
FERRINE YALE,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HUBBELL, YALE & MACFARLANE, as successors of the late firm of Pattee, Yale & Macfarlane.

GURDON B. HUBBELL,
FERRINE YALE,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STANTON & CUNNINGHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEX. M. STANTON.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1864. JAS. W. CUNNINGHAM.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CUNNINGHAM & CAMMANN, for the transaction of a Stock Commission Business, at No. 42 Exchange-place.

JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1864. GEO. T. CAMMANN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Robert L. Smith and George W. White, under the name and firm of R. L. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. All the liabilities of the late firm are hereby assumed by Robert L. Smith, who will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 139 and 140 Fulton-st., and will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

ROBT. L. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. GEO. W. WHITE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN A. HAWLEY HEATH and T. W. B. HUGHES, under the name of HEATH & HUGHES, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

A. HAWLEY HEATH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864. T. W. B. HUGHES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. KEWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

NOTICE—SMITH & RICE, HAVING ADMITTED BARNUM R. HAGERMAN and ARCHIBALD L. HYATT as partners, will continue the business as heretofore at No. 122 Fulton-st., and also at Nos. 406 and 412 Broadway, under the firm of SMITH, RICE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN A. CRANE and ISAAC E. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 42 South-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the stock commission business, under the firm name of C. B. TOWS & CO.

C. B. TOWS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. E. F. H. DURREE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission business, under the firm name of HAYCOX & HUGHES, at No. 23 William-st.

H. HAYCOX,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. T. W. B. HUGHES.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 80 Nassau-st., near Fulton.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors. Money deposited on or before Feb. 11 will draw interest from Feb. 2.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES G. BONEALL, } Vice-
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY E. CORNELL, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dey, 587 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 23, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, but not withdrawn will draw interest the same as deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS L. SONDALE, President.
WM. E. WOODALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER of 14th-st. and 6th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M. 5 per cent. interest allowed on deposits of $5 and upwards. Interest for March 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHENOY, President.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER Show-cases, of all kinds, at cost.

HOFFMAN & PERRY, No. 102 Chatham-st.

## INSURANCE.

ARCTIC

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 40 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL, ALL PAID IN,

$500,000.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1864, EXCLUSIVE OF LIABILITIES,

$685,668 07.

CONSISTING of (First Lien) BONDS AND MORTGAGES, UNITED STATES BONDS, LOANS ON CALL (secured by pledge of United States Bonds and New-York City Bank Stocks) CASH IN BANK, &c.

THE COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE against LOSS or damage BY FIRE, AND THE RISKS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, on terms as low as the nature of the risk, and the ample security of the Company and its assured will permit.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

J. MILTON SMITH, President.

VINCENT TILLOU, Secretary.
JOSEPH H. WRIGHT, Assistant Secretary.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

LITERARY.—A GENTLEMAN, CORRESPONDENT for several foreign journals, wishes to make arrangements with a respectable publishing house in America or a politico-humanistic review, to contribute a weekly summary during a period of five to six months. Or to any enterprising person who understands the management of such an undertaking, a liberal share will be allowed. Address Z., Box No. 104 Times Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE OF the best paying wicked-book bookstores of the City. It is a good chance for an enterprising man with a small capital. Address BOOKSTORE, Box No. 135 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—ONE WHO HAS $300 to invest in a well-established business, and can devote his entire time to the business. Address, with name and place of residence, Box No. 1,000 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN a responsable partner business, either city or country. Any party wishing to retire, may hear of a cash purchaser by addressing W. H. E., Box No. 144 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 26 Myrtle-st., Brooklyn.

## AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL D. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE,

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

Cargo of prize steamer MAYFLOWER—
Cargo prize schooner CAROLINE BERTRUDE—
43 bales Cotton.
Cargo prize schooner STANLEY—
Quicksilver and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Ann-st., on Monday, Feb. 15.

THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, Southern District Fla.

DANIEL D. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ANTONIA, consisting of

BRANDIES,
WINES,
SOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY,
GALV-SKINS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
QUININE,
TENIR.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED GRAIN AND HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864, the following quantities of grain and hay deemed unserviceable:

About thirteen thousand (13,000) bushels of corn.
About twenty-four (24) bushels of oats.
Two hundred and fifty (250) tons of hay.

The grain will be sold in lots of one hundred (100) bushels, with the privilege of five hundred (500) bushels, and the hay in lots of twenty-five (25) tons, with the privilege of fifty (50) tons.

All the same lies and place, about seven hundred thousand (700,000) pounds of mixed grain, (corn and oats,) which will be sold by the pound, in lots of five thousand (5,000) pounds, with the privilege of twenty thousand (20,000) pounds.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the grain and hay within five (5) days from the day of sale, in cash, in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

D. H. ROCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartm'r, Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 16, 1864. }

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following condemned 12-pounders of 4,500 lbs., known as "medium" pattern:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.
Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-Yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold for the ground, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

R. S. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

BY WHITTEMORE & HAZELL.

Store No. 62 Liberty-st.

IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE OF OVER $60,000 WORTH OF HARDWARE.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24,

At No. 5 PLATT-ST.,

by order of Messrs. Wm. Scott & Co., who are declining the Hardware branch of their business,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
HEAVY AND SHELF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

contained in their store, comprising a large and varied assortment of desirable goods, very attractive to the trade. Catalogues on Friday, 19th inst., at our office.

DANIEL D. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the balance of the cargo of the prize ship *Alliance*, consisting of about 3,200 bbls. of Rosin.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 127TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 1-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. A. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. S. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds, belonging to said firm. The land comprises lots, situate on the western side of 3d-av., 101 feet front of 127th-st., and 1 lot on the north side of 126th-st., adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially built 2-story brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all occupied, the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience only suggests as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises large outbuildings for workmen, stables, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 5 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 feet 5 inches by 125 feet 3 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boiler, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 194 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at our gallery, No. 18 Vesey-st., a variety of choice Engravings, Etchings, water colors, &c., about 400 extremely choice and valuable engravings of various desirable subjects, imported from Boston, all in fine order, including Church Interiors, the Sanitary Fair, Gettysburg, and other popular engravings in the Globe Times. "Dr. Bell" and other fine engravings, which are now on exhibition as above, and will be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE AND LOT, CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND CEDAR-ST.—AT AUCTION—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. S. WILKINS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable store and lot, corner of 3d-av. and Cedar-st., being 41 feet 9 inches on Cedar-st., and 100 feet 5 inches on 3d-av., with the fixtures, &c., in the store. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 194 Pine-st.

DANIEL D. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By

## MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE [illegible] WARD & CO., No. 2 [illegible]

THE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESS[illegible]

GONORRHŒA RESTORED! IGNORANCE [illegible] PALLICER UNMARKED!—Highly [illegible]

DR. COOPER, MEMBER OF THE R. C. [illegible]

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., NAYBE[illegible]

DR. HOOPER'S SECRETS OF LIFE RE[illegible] MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four [illegible]

PHILIP ROLANDI, sole agent for the United States, [illegible]

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN [illegible]

MANHOOD AND THE FIRST OF YOUTH [illegible]

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS [illegible]

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. [illegible]

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND [illegible]

## POLITICAL.

RALLY FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

[illegible] ABRAHAM LINCOLN [illegible]

A UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION [illegible]

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY [illegible]

## SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

| Ship. | Sailing. | Commander. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALPS | Saturday | Lott | Feb. 13 |
| ERIN | Saturday | Brooking | Feb. 20 |
| VIRGINIA | Saturday | Green | [illegible] |
| PENNSYLVANIA | Saturday | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin, $80 and $90; Steerage [illegible]

First Cabin to London, $90; Steerage to London [illegible]

First Cabin to Paris, $90; Steerage to Paris [illegible]

First Cabin to Hamburg, $90; Steerage to Hamburg [illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, No. 7 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly.

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

[illegible]

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

[illegible]

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and fast-sailing U. S. steamship, GEORGE CROMWELL, Jno. A. Poor, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or Bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 22 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Barron, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans, touching at Havana to land passengers and mails.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 9 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

To sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. Comstock, Commander, will call as above from Pier No. 42, N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 152 Broadway.

P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship TAZOU, George W. Couch, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLEM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. L. Maccubbin, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, 29th of February, SATURDAY, 20th of March.

Passage money to Nassau [illegible]

Passage money to Havana [illegible]

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE, Richard Adams, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 9 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALIAN, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALIAN, Capt. Comins, will sail from this Company's wharf, Jersey City, with the mails for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 3½ o'clock A. M. The CHINA will sail on the 24th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS PER CHESAPEAKE.—Shippers or owners of cargo per steamship Chesapeake at the time of her seizure by pirates on trip from New-York for Portland, Dec. 5, 1863, are requested to call at our office to execute a power of attorney for the recovery of the cargo, now at Halifax.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 22 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 207 Broadway. Passports issued through F. S. MONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. O. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M., connecting at Hartford and Springfield with the Express Trains for the West. Passengers can leave New-York at 4 P. M. and reach Springfield at 8 P. M., or remain on board over night without change.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day. Office No. 19 Bond-st.

C. O. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

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DR. WAITE, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORNER 21ST-ST.—Persons requiring a first-class dentist, possessing great experience and skill, with moderate prices, will please call. Refer to Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor University, and Drs. Hallock, Baldwin and others. Extracting positively without pain.

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CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in proportion; 25 cents per 1,000, and labels 25 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 21 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 88 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

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BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, 1[illegible] miles from New-York, (on a farm preferred,) for a gentleman somewhat peculiar; good board, care and attention indispensable. Address, with terms and references, Box No. 2,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, Wife, two small children and nurse. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, No. 548 BROADWAY. L. P. LENT.....Manager. CONTINUED SUCCESS of this charming and thriving establishment, which has recovered the public favor. STAMP OF POPULAR APPROBATION, as manifested by CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES, comprising THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK, on well of the [illegible] THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE PRESS, AND THE ENTIRE MAMOTH COMBINATION OF STAR RIDERS, GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS. Backed by THE MOST COMPLETE TROUPE IN THE WORLD, who will appear in a MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND ATHLETIC SKILL, WITHOUT PARALLEL IN AMERICA. BEYOND THE APPROACH OF RIVALRY. Seats may be secured three days in advance without extra charge.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY. HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY. HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY. EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK. EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK. EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK. EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK. EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK. EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK. THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY. The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies. FIFTEENTH WEEK. FIFTEENTH WEEK. FIFTEENTH WEEK. OF THE MAMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR, THE MAMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; Or, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE, or MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE, which is still a brilliant success, in connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, a fine collection of SCENES FROM IRELAND, SCENES FROM IRELAND, never before exhibited in any part of the world, which have been procured at great expense expressly for this exhibition, with a good many local accessories. THRILLING INTEREST will be exhibited [illegible] Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY. THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1864. BENEFIT OF MONS. AND MME. DONATIEN. THREE NEW PIECES. LE VIOLONCELLE DE LA [illegible] Operette by Jules Rostaing d'Offenbach. LA FERME DE PRIMEROSE. Comedie Vaudeville in one act, by Cormon. UNE FEMME QUI SE JETE PAR LA FENETRE. Comedie Vaudeville, in one act, by Eugene Scribe. Doors open at 7½; curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock precisely. Carriages can be ordered by 11 P. M. Box-office at No. 623 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON. Lessee and Manager.....Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON. HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10. MARITA. Miss. COSTA BORGHARI, Mr. E. C. CAMPBELLO, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. [illegible], Mr. GEO. BELL. POWERFUL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. Conductor.....Mr. [illegible]. BEST MUSICAL TALENT IN THE COUNTRY. Director.....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. OPERA NIGHT THURSDAY, FEB. 11. BENEFIT OF MR. S. C. CAMPBELLO. Seats secured three days in advance at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or Irving Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ARION VOCAL SOCIETY. GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL, FEB. 11th, 1864. Drivers will drive up Irving-place from 14th-st. the horses heads toward 15th-st. The same rule will apply to carriages taking guests from the ball. THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

FAUST QUADRILLES, BY CHARLES FERDIN. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

LOVE'S TRIUMPH GALLOP, FROM WALLACE'S Opera, arranged by CHARLES GROTZ. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, [illegible] Railroads of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE. Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, foot of Chambers-st., at 9 P. M. daily, for Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West. This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge. H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent. T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6½ P. M. N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave FROM CHAMBERS-ST. FROM THIRTIETH-ST. Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 7:20, 10:20 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. 3:30 P. M. Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars) 10:40 P. M. Albany and Troy, 3:30 P. M. Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars) 11:40 P. M. Sundays only, 11:40 P. M. Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 16, 1863.—Leave Fulton-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 7 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Also for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Syosset, (on Sundays) at 4:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. M. FLOWER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st. 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo. 9:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Dunkirk. 10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations. 4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh. 6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. SEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Red Bank at 6:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning at 7 o'clock, from Navy-yard, foot of Murray-st., till 5:30 P. M. E. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave New-York, from Chambers-st. Ferry, for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., and on Sundays only at 8:30 A. M. The 8:15 and 3:30 run through to Nyack. GEO. W. DEWARENE, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Morning mail trains for Hackettstown at 7 A. M., and 4 P. M. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. S. SANINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday trains, 6:30 P. M.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON AND NEW-YORK CIRCUS. CARD. In consequence of the immense nightly overflow, the impossibility of accommodating the public, and in compliance with the general request of numerous families to whom it is inconvenient to attend in the evening, A GRAND MATINEE will be given TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, when exactly the same programme will be presented as at the evening performances. Doors open at 1; commencing at 2 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 4 o'clock.

## INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st. BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Fourteen miles from New-York. At Riverdale, on the Hudson. Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A. Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 8.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 125 MADISON-AV., corner of 32d-st. REV. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President. Mrs. FERRIS, Miss BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals and Proprietors. The next term will commence Monday, Feb 8.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—In a location well known for its salubrity and purity, six hours from New-York, commences its 46th semi-annual session April 1, 1864. As the attendance of its Winter term entirely filled its accommodations, application should be made early. It affords peculiar advantages for instruction in music and for an appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. G. N. SPEAR, the Principal, for further information.

MT. RINGO MILITARY INSTITUTE—[illegible] Address Lieut. Col. A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

A SPANISH LADY HAVING A FEW HOURS disengaged, would like to meet some pupils at her residence, either at her residence, or that of the pupil. Address, for three days, N. DE C., Station D.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

$75.50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMmon English, half a year—from Feb. 22 to July 22—in Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 8.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Private lessons by an experienced French teacher. Apply at No. 42 6th-st., from 3 to 5 P. M. only.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

## TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, AN EXPERienced teacher, a graduate, a situation as principal of an academy or select school, or as teacher in an academy or seminary. Address, for two weeks, A. K., Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching, wishes one or two more engagements on Mr. Mason's piano-forte. Address M. N. T., Box No. 182 Times Office.

TEACHER WANTED—ENGLISH AND MATHematics. Apply, after 3 P. M., at No. 244 4th-av., corner of 20th-st.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR SALE—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 104 and 107 Thames-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. ANOTHER NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA. HRLYE; OR, THE GALLEY SLAVE OF TOULON. Rich in scenery, startling in plot. Full of interest from commencing to close. It will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½. By the entire strength of the company, MR. WM. E. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, will display in his inimitable comic and extemporaneous songs at each performance, as Hiles. THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER, who produces beautiful music ON THREE WHISTLES AT ONCE, and on THE TYROLEAN FAMILY COUPER-POT. To be seen at all hours, free of charge. FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS, THREE OF THE TALLEST MEN and THE TALLEST WOMAN ever known in the Land of the Gods. HACH OVER SEVEN FEET HIGH, measuring in the extreme over 27 inches. TWO OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS, THE LILLIPUTIAN KING, THE LILLIPUTIAN KING, 24 years old, only 28 inches high, and weighs but 17 pounds. GEN. GRANT, Jr., 23 years old, 32 inches high and weighs but 18 pounds. THE WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY. ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR. THE JAPANESE DWARFS. THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES, THE MONSTER SERPENTS, GRAND AQUARIA, Museum, Music, ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders. Such a combination of wonders was never seen on the face of the globe. Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Commences at 7½; concludes at 10½. Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley. TWELFTH WEEK. OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS. SIXTH WEEK of Charles Gayler's great Irish Drama, THE CORNER SOOGAH, already witnessed by nearly 80,000 PERSONS, and nightly received with the wildest enthusiasm. HOUSES STILL CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING. MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS in their unrivaled impersonations of IRISH AND ASIAN LIFE. New and beautiful scenery, from sketches taken on the spot. THE CATARACT SCENE, surpassing in GRANDEUR AND TRUTH TO NATURE any representation of a similar character heretofore attempted. APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND CHARACTERISTIC SONGS AND DANCES are introduced throughout the piece, the cast of which includes EVERY MEMBER OF THE TALENTED COMPANY. Admission.....50 cents. Seats secured in Parquet Stalls and Parquet Circle, 75 cents. Family Entrance on Crosby-st.....25 cents. Private Boxes.....$5 and $8. In order to prevent the crowds of MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS from being disappointed in gaining admission in the evening, and to enable families to make arrangements in advance, arrangements have been made by which SEATS may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE OPERA. Director.....MAX MARETZEK. ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock, GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. First and only appearance of MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI, who will on this occasion appear in her untrivaled character of Norma, in Bellini's grand tragic opera, in three acts, of NORMA, with its unparalleled cast. Norma.....Mme. MEDORI. Adalgisa.....Mlle. SULZER. Pollio.....Sig. MAZZOLENI. Orovese.....Sig. BIACHI. Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK. PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL. The sale of seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the box-office of the Academy, and in New-York, at Sax & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Fine sts.

PERHAMS, No. 596 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. THE PATRIOTIC PLAN of devoting amusements to the AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS GENEROUSLY SUPPORTED. THE GREAT STEREOSCOPICON the delight and wonder of all visitors. TWO THOUSAND VIEWS, embracing Statuary, Landscapes, Architecture, War, Tableaux, Scenes of Local and National Interest, Portraits of Eminent American Generals, affording A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT. In connection with which is also the MIRROR OF THE REBELLION, a gigantic illustrated history of the war. Exhibition every EVENING at 7½ o'clock; MATINEES on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Single admission 25 cents. Tickets in the NATIONAL ENTERTAINER, admitting four, each $1. See bills giving details of the enterprise.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS. No. 199 and 201 Bowery. PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Engagement of MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL, the celebrated tight rope artiste and dancerine; also Mr. JOHN DENIER, the wonderful gymnast. In addition to which will be offered AN ATTRACTIVE EQUESTRIAN BILL. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Commences at 2½ and 7½ o'clock. FRIDAY EVENING, 12th inst., BENEFIT OF SAM STICKNEY, the favorite Clown.

## MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers. Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as in this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862. The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers (father and four sons), who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York. After March 1, 1865, 71 and 73 East 14th-st.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. WAREROOMS, No. 333 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADway, Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials, warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Due to twelve stops: price $50 to $500. It is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country have written testimonials to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A MAGnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte of the greatest power and finish; brilliant and powerful tone, overstrung bass, full iron frame, &c. Can be seen at No. 114 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

IN PRESS—EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK, for violin or flute. "My Love is On the Battle-field," piano; "When the Boys Come Home;" "I Loved That Dear Old Flag the Best." Sent free on receipt. FREDERICK BLUME, 356 Bowery.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or to be exchanged, on reasonable terms. Palmer's Harmoniums, superior to all, $60 and $150; with pedals, $175 to $200. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—Best quality; lowest prices; fully warranted. G. G. SALIE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

SUPERIOR IRON-FRAME PIANOS, guaranteed five years. J. C. DAVIES, 359 Broome-st.

## MEETINGS.

FREEDMAN'S MEETING AT REV. DUNCAN DUNBAR'S CHURCH, Macdougal-st., near Vandam-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Chaplain Pierce, and Rev. Dr. Cheever, of Salem, will address the meeting. The Five white children rescued from Slavery will be present, and add to the interest of the meeting.

## FAIRS.

FAIR, FAIR, FAIR!—DON'T FORGET THE Fair for the Relief of Freedmen and Soldiers. To continue open upon the 9th and 10th inst., at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 6 cents per quart. Address or apply to E. V. BROKER, office No. 146 East 27th-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE OPERA. Director.....MAX MARETZEK. In consequence of the extensive preparations for the production of the grand ARION BALL, THE SEVENTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT will take place FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12. CARD.—The Director has the honor to inform the public that in consequence of the above, he cannot give the Opera of FAUST on Friday, FAUST will be performed on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, and on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, After which both of these Operas will have to be withdrawn, in order to make room for some very interesting debuts and the revival of other favorite Operas, for which preparations are now being made. FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, AT 7½, THE NEW AND SUPERB GRAND OPERA, FAUST. When will be presented, Gounod's most celebrated opera, in five acts, of FAUST, as originally composed for the Opera, but which has never been produced in Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, will be produced with its new and [illegible] scenery and appointments, and the [illegible] Marguerite.....Mme. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. Faust.....Sig. FRANCESCO LUCCHESI. Mephistopheles.....Sig. ALESSANDRO BOTTESINI. Valentin.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLETTI. Wagner.....Mr. [illegible]. Martha.....Mme. FAMILY [illegible]. Siebel.....Mlle. [illegible]. ON SATURDAY EVENING, THE ARION EIGHTH SUBSCRIPTION [illegible] when will be produced Flotow's new and [illegible] opera of IONE, OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. With the [illegible] AND THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST. Ione.....Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI. Villia.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER. Olanco.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI. Arbaces.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLETTI. Burbo.....Sig. [illegible]. Valesia.....Sig. [illegible]. Medon.....Sig. [illegible]. Nydia.....Mme. [illegible]. Conductor.....Mr. [illegible]. The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above performances will commence at the box-office of the Academy, at Sax & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Fine sts., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Lessee and Director.....Mr. [illegible]. Stage Manager.....Mr. [illegible]. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. In consequence with the success of the Burlesque, that the entertainment on this season of the Olympic and numerous promises so rapidly as the necessary preparations for their production could permit. THE SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME presented last week has been [illegible] THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, ON MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, of Another novelty, in the form of an ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL [illegible] BY H. J. BYRON, ESQ., [illegible] in a Burlesque, [illegible] OPERA, and presenting the [illegible] THE THEATRE, Also BROADWAY. The management begs to inform the [illegible] known and tested (at the cost of many [illegible]) to do justice to so wondrous, incredible, [illegible] ridiculous, inexpressible, [illegible] unpunctual and [illegible] will be duly [illegible]. MRS. JOHN WOOD in the role of [illegible] The original Wandering Minstrels, [illegible] though a [illegible] MR. FRANK DREW [illegible] An elderly [illegible] MR. W. DAVIDGE [illegible] MR. N. C. LAFAUGH [illegible] His Creditors. MR. G. FARBLOE [illegible] MR. WALTON [illegible] MR. SIDNEY BROWN [illegible] MISS HARRIS [illegible] Tiring maid to Lucasta. The music arranged [illegible] THOMAS BAKER. The costumes from the highest classical authorities by MISS C. STRAWBRIDGE. The evening's entertainments will commence with the first time this season, the petite comedy, in two acts, by A. M. Fitzgerald, entitled FOLLIES OF A SIGNE. Duke de Chartres.....Mr. [illegible]. Pierre Paillot.....Mr. [illegible]. Doctor Druggendraft.....Mr. [illegible]. Duchess de Chartres.....Miss HENRIETTA [illegible] (Her first appearance.) Mlle. Duval.....Miss [illegible]. Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. AND THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. [illegible] LONDON [illegible] speaking of this [illegible] which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland had given confirmation. "A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with [illegible] the property of his employers, and [illegible] after taking a return ticket, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As he happened, the piece [illegible] was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, and the guilty man found to have [illegible] the representation, for when the scene in which the villainous [illegible] Hawkshaw, the detective, and the "Ticket-of-leave man," took place, [illegible] so affected that he went out of the theatre, and three [illegible] witnesses, and sent $1,000 back to his employers. Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare! "I have heard Thou guilty creatures sitting at a play, Have by the very cunning of the scene Been struck to the soul, that presently They have proclaimed their malefactions." Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock at 10½.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE. GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN. HYATT FROST.....[illegible]. Nos. 688 and 691 Broadway. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 50. THIRTEENTH WEEK of unparalleled success of this Magnificent Enterprise, which is acknowledged by the Press and Public to be the GREAT ANIMAL EXHIBITION in either Europe or America. So vast and varied a collection was never before offered [illegible] any country. Have the demand [illegible] London, Paris, Boston or Antwerp, cannot [illegible] great 6. RARE AND BEAUTIFUL ANIMALS as those contained in the menagerie of Van Amburgh & Co. The immense resources and superior facilities of experience of THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF has been enabled to [illegible] EXCELSIOR EXHIBITION, and now confidently assert that the world cannot produce its equal. Time, science and [illegible] and an indomitable energy, combined with a [illegible] knowledge of the habits and [illegible] of the animals, and an immense capital, are indispensable prerequisites for producing such an array of living specimens for the study of naturalists. THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, with Horses, Ponies, Mastiffs, Mules, Llamas, Tigers, Leopards, &c. STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

## LECTURES.

PROF. DOREMUS. Will deliver the second lecture of his Course of four on the "WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO SCIENCE," AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. The third and fourth to be given on MONDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 15 and 18. Each Lecture will be illustrated by experiments made on the GRANDEST SCALE. Tickets for the course, $1. For sale at the Institute, and at the door. Single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the Institute, in advance, and at the door. Doors open at 7,

# FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

## Arrival of the George Cromwell With Dates to Feb. 2.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

## An Important Letter from Gen. Banks.

### THE LOUISIANA STATE ELECTION.

### TWO TICKETS IN NOMINATION.

### ARMY MATTERS QUIET.

The steamer George Cromwell arrived yesterday morning with Mobile and New-Orleans advices to the 2d inst. We extract the following from the Mobile Star, the New-Orleans Times, the Picayune, and the George Washington for the occurrences of Tuesday, on the 9th inst.

Our thanks are due Mr. Sanderman, Purser of the steamship George Cromwell, for his prompt delivery of the news packages. The George Cromwell made the passage in 4 days and 10 hours—one of the quickest on record.

There is no military news.

Gen. Banks's proclamation for a State election on the 22d, is in accordance with the plan of Gen. Banks, we understand.

B. F. Flanders, an old merchant of New-Orleans, died lately.

The weather at New-Orleans was warm.

J. S. Washburn, in a published letter, declines the use of his name before the State Convention as a candidate for Governor.

The ship Gauge, at New-Orleans, lost her deckload and bulwarks received other damage in a gale in the Gulf.

The steamer St. Mary, at New-Orleans, from Pass Christian, brought the Thirty-third Illinois.

It can be no doubt but that Mobile will become the scene of active warfare the coming Summer.

Everything is quiet in Texas. Recruiting at Galveston continues active.

The regiments are all carried to the interior; and the "Sons of Adriance" are not doing much yet.

### Preparation for State Officers—Two Tickets—Army Matters.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

The Free-State Nominating Convention met at the City Hall last night for the purpose of appointing committees for State officers, as authorized by the proclamation of Gen. Banks.

A large portion of the State was represented; the party was divided in his choice for Governor between Hon. Thos. M. Wells and Hon. B. F. Flanders, Mr. Wells having the majority.

The friends of Mr. Flanders tried to break the meeting and run their own independent; failing in this, they bolted.

The Wells friends, a majority of the body, then nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Hon. M. Hahn, of New-Orleans.

Lieutenant-Governor—T. M. Wells, of Baptiste Point.

Secretary of State—E. Wheelockkeep, of Baton Rouge.

Treasurer—D. M. Bidow, of New-Orleans.

Auditor—Judge A. A. Atocha, of New-Orleans.

Attorney-General—Charles E. Houck, Esq., of New-Orleans.

Superintendent of Public Education—Prof. J. McRae.

All these positions are of the very highest standing, and the ticket will be elected beyond a doubt.

The bolters adjourned to another hall, and there nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Hon. B. F. Flanders.

Lieut.-Governor—J. H. Willis.

Attorney-General—W. R. Crane.

Secretary of State—Wm. S. Aldous.

Auditor—A. A. Atocha.

Treasurer—Dr. Ratard.

Superintendent of Public Education—E. L. Brown.

Several of the names are the same as on the regular ticket, the split being on the candidate for Governor.

The election takes place on the 22d instant, and Louisiana will then take her proper stand once more in the Union of States.

The Union men are jubilant over the fact that this will be the first State restored.

ARMY MATTERS.

The recruiting of veteran volunteers transcends all expectation, under the stimulus of the large bounties given by the Government.

There is no war news of importance. An active campaign is looked for as soon as Admiral Farragut's promised fleet arrives.

### LETTER FROM GEN. BANKS.

*From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 31.*

At a meeting of the Free-State General Committee, held on Friday evening, Jan. 29, the following communication was received from Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf; and by a vote of the committee, it was ordered to be published in the loyal papers of New-Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1864.

To the Free-State General Committee, New-Orleans, La.:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., relating to the canvass, and to transmit to you the following suggestions in your behalf:

*First*—As to the qualification of voters: The Proclamation of the 8th December, authorizing Governments in the rebel States, provides that all persons having taken the oath prescribed therein, who are voters by the law of the State in which they vote, and qualifying oft where, may participate in elections for the purpose.

This Proclamation, taken by itself, does not justify any other interpretation than that the persons voting in the election to which it refers, must qualify by taking the oath prescribed therein. But it is well known to you that a very large number of citizens had renounced their allegiance, and been restored to their rights as citizens so far as the elective franchise is concerned, by the Proclamation, and other orders of the President affecting the rights of voters in this State. If the general rule of construction would require such the interpretation, should be given to these different papers as would render them consistent with each other; so that persons who have been restored to their rights by one, should not be deprived of the exercise of those rights in consequence of the special provisions or exceptions of another. Considering all these papers, I believe it not to have been the intention of the President to deprive those citizens entitled to the benefit of previous proclamations and orders, of the rights guaranteed to them upon their compliance with the conditions prescribed therein; and if it shall meet the general approval of the friends of the Government in this State, I shall be willing to give it this interpretation, and to allow all persons to vote in the election of the 22d of February, or in subsequent elections necessary to the complete organization of a State Government, who have registered as voters under the President's Proclamation of the 8th of July, 1862, and his subsequent orders upon this subject. If that interpretation should prove to be unsatisfactory to the friends of the Government, I prefer to await the decision of the President himself as to the proper interpretation to be given to these several acts. If, in your opinion, those who are now registered voters should be allowed to vote, an order will be issued removing all apparent conflict between the proclamation of the 8th of December and the 3d article of my proclamation, which appears to contemplate the registration effected under the orders of the Military Governor of the State. It is of the highest public importance that such interpretation should be given to these several acts as will enable the largest number of loyal citizens to participate in this election.

*Second*.—In relation to the designation of officers for the performance of duties of Commissioners of Election, I have the honor to suggest that the provisions of the statute to which you refer are inapplicable to this election in consequence of vacancies existing in those offices. I shall be glad, upon conference with the Military Governor of the State, to designate proper persons for this duty, and to receive your counsel and advice as to the selection of proper persons for the Supervisor of the Election.

Trade Commissioners or other persons that may be designated for the purpose, will be authorized to administer the oath of allegiance to persons who are otherwise qualified to vote by the General Election Law of this State. I shall be glad to receive any suggestions from your committee upon this subject.

*Third*—In reference to the subject of registration, I would suggest that the book of registrations will be of little or no use in the election, the voting cost in the election. The ordinary purpose of registration is to enable parties interested to sift the claims of voters who participate therein, and to reject the votes of all persons not legally qualified.

The certificate of the officer administering the oath, and the record thereof, is a complete register for the purpose of sanctioning and protecting any person who takes the oath on the day of election, when administered by properly qualified officers, although his name may not have been previously registered, should be allowed to vote.

In this view, those persons who have registered under the orders of the Military Governor of the State, for the election for the choice of Congressmen, in the Autumn of 1862, and all other persons who shall take the oath that shall be prescribed, upon a due consideration of the intent and purposes of the Proclamation of the 8th of December, up to the time of election on the 22d of February, may be permitted to vote. If it shall be decided that the oath prescribed by the Proclamation of the 8th of December be necessary to qualify for participation in this election, it will not be that those who have previously registered will be called upon to make a second register, the oath being sufficient for that purpose. The general qualification of voters, therefore, will stand as follows: They must be citizens of the United States and of Louisiana, twenty-one years of age, residents one year within the State, six months in the Parish in which they vote, and have qualified by taking the prescribed oath of allegiance.

Orders have been issued for the registration of all the soldiers in the army of the United States who are citizens of Louisiana and who are qualified to vote, according to the condition herein expressed, and Commissioners, fairly representing the different parties interested in the election, will be appointed to receive and make returns of the votes given by such citizens in the army, where it is impracticable for them to vote in the parishes to which they belong. If it is understood that a soldier who has been in the State one year, and who is otherwise qualified, will not have the right to vote unless he is a citizen of this State. Copies of this register will be open to public inspection as soon as it is received at these headquarters, and all orders having reference to the registration or suffrage of soldiers will be published for the information of all concerned. These suggestions, I believe, answer all the inquiries made in your letter.

Any other suggestions that you may be pleased to present upon these and other topics, will be gladly received and attentively considered.

I had the honor to receive from a delegation of the committee you represent, a request that the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, ordered for the first Monday in April, might be held on the 22d of February, fixed for the election of State officers. I informed the committee that the time of the election of delegates was to me a matter of indifference; that I had no objections to the time suggested by gentlemen, my only desire was that the public interest should be consulted in any arrangement which should be made in reference to this important election. This I repeat to you. But a more careful consideration of the subject satisfied me that there was not time to make the proper arrangements for the election of delegates between the day of my interview with the committee and the election of State officers. There are several important questions requiring mature consideration, which must be settled before writs of election can be ordered for the choice of delegates to a Constitutional Convention. Among them are the basis of representation; the election of delegates by districts, or by general ticket; the manner upon which the election of delegates is to be apportioned to the different parishes of the State; and the question of residence—that is, whether a delegate must necessarily be a resident of the district for which he is chosen—important matters of consideration, and must be determined before an election of delegates can be ordered. It is probable that the representative districts; the census of 1860; the rule of residence applied to the election of representatives to the Legislature, and the basis of representation provided by the constitution of 1852, might be found applicable to this election. But I hesitate to adopt any provisions of existing laws, without opportunity for full consideration and free consultation with citizens who are interested therein. I am certain that the basis of representation should be changed, and do not intend to order any election which shall not provide for such change.

If it shall be found that the census of 1860 fairly represents the population of the present time, and that former representative districts may safely be taken as a basis for the election of delegates, I shall be very glad to accept them; but I desire that all these questions may be rationally considered and fairly determined.

This could not be done if the election had been ordered for the 22d of February, and I have, therefore, hesitated to make the change requested. With a view to obtain information upon this subject, I have nominated a committee for the consideration of these and other questions connected with the election of delegates to the convention, consisting of Judge Rufus K. Howell, Alfred Shaw, Esq., and Dr. James Beard. I desire that all persons interested in these topics may present their views to these gentlemen.

The organization of a Constitution for this State is a work of the highest importance. Time should be given for the selection of delegates of the highest character and capacity. The Constitution presented to the country should serve as a model for all States which have been placed in hostility to the authority of the General Government. The convention must necessarily consider all questions and principles appertaining to human government. Those who suppose its deliberations may be limited to a few days, underestimate the dignity of its mission. It should infuse new blood and clothe in new vestments the Constitution it presents to the country.

A precipitate election, however much it may gratify the personal wishes of private parties, will peril the great objects in view, which are supremount to the Union as to the state of Louisiana.

I am confident that when you reflect upon the magnitude of the propositions connected with the selection of delegates, you will agree that the day suggested by your committee did not offer sufficient time for their full and mature consideration.

I adhere, therefore, to the day named for the election—the first Monday in April.

An election of members of Congress will be ordered for the same day.

There will be no inconvenience arising from the designation of separate days for these important elections. The selection of State officers—an affair of some delicacy as well as importance—may well occupy the exclusive attention of the people until the 22d of February.

To add to this important duty, the choice of delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the election of members of Congress, is unduly to precipitate the decision of subjects of the highest magnitude and importance.

Accept my assurances of an earnest desire to cooperate with the citizens of this State in all measures necessary for the just determination of the great interests committed to them.

I shall be glad to receive from you, or from the committee your represent, any suggestions upon these or other questions connected with the organization of the State government.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.

### THE REGULAR PLATFORM.

The following is the platform which was adopted by the Convention that nominated Mr. Hahn for Governor:

*Resolved*, That we solemnly believe the Union of this State, handed down by our Revolutionary ancestors, of infinitely more value than any falsely-termed State rights of any sectional institutions, and we deem it our most sacred duty as patriots to transmit it undivided to posterity.

*Resolved*, That we as citizens of the United States, as well as of the State of Louisiana, know that the obedience of the Union depends on maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Union, and do, on the part of Louisiana, utterly disclaim any pretension to any rights, not subservient of that supremacy, and hold her primary allegiance as due to the Government of the United States.

*Resolved*, That, regarding the institution of Slavery as a great moral, social and political evil, opposed alike to the rights of one race and the interests of the other, and inconsistent with the principles of free government, we hail and desire its universal and immediate extinction as a public and private blessing.

*Resolved*, That we desire the principles of this State to be based upon a surer and broader foundation than the operations of military order, and we will use every means in our power to hasten the day when they shall be embodied in a State Constitution that Louisiana is and shall forever remain a Free State.

*Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the plan adopted by Gen. Banks to ensure that result as well as to remove the voice of Louisiana to the councils of the nation. (Cheers.)

*Resolved*, That we will support no man as a candidate for office who is unwilling to subscribe to and pledge himself to carry out the principles set forth in the above resolutions.

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the 1st of February Cotton under general receipts was dull, buyers standing aloof, the only private sales being 42 bales Low Middling at 74c.; 165 bales sold at auction at 74c. for ordinary, to 79¾c. for strict middling.

Sugar dull in consequence of rains. Stock light and firmly held. Molasses active; 1,800 barrels sold at 43c. @ 45c. for inferior to very choice.

Flour inactive; sales of Mess Pork at $24 50. Hams, by steamer, 13c. ⅌ lb. for Sides, and $4 ⅌ bbl. for Sugar-cailing vessels, at 28 ⅌ bale for Cotton, $1 25 ⅌ bbl. for Sugar, and 45c. ⅌ bbl. for Molasses.

Gold dull at 90@153¾—a decline. Silver 150@154. Exchange in good demand; sight on New-York, ¾@¼ discount.

### The Hippodrome.

This establishment in Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, opened on Monday to literally an overwhelming audience. At 8 o'clock there was not even standing-room. The building lighted up beautifully, and was acknowledged to be most elegant and admirably adapted. The performances were "first-class," second to no "Cirque" in the world, and the audience throughout, and expressively at the close, gave evidence of their approval. Last evening another audience, as large as the opening one, testified to approval of the enterprise. In consequence of all this rush, a matinée announced for to-day, doors opening at 1 and performances commencing at 2. The Director requests, in order to avoid delay and confusion, that tickets be procured, so far as possible, this morning.

### Reception of the Second Regiment Fire Engine.

SOLDIERS' WELCOME TO THE FIRE ENGINE AND DEPARTMENT.

Yesterday afternoon the celebrated Second Fire Engine, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. E. Burns, arrived in this City, escorted by the committee appointed by the Fire Department to proceed to Philadelphia and bring them on. The committee consisted of Messrs. Thomas Lawrence, John Wilson, James Lee, W. R. Chambers, and Peter V. Everson.

The regiment arrived about 2½ P. M. The department was formed in line through Cortlandt-street. The regiment marched past them and took their station at the end of the line. The department then formed in marching order and marched past them, escorting them up Broadway through Chatham-street and the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor, to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, through to Eighth-Avenue, Hudson-street to Clarkson, Carmine and Sixth-Avenue to Jefferson Market. Here they were met by Ex-Fire Commissioner, Henry Wilson, who had prepared for them a splendid collation.

Mr. Wilson welcomed them home in a very telling and truthful speech, saying he sincerely was sincerely to urge them on to deeds of glory that they had well and nobly earned the fame of the New-York Fire Department; that the department was glad of an opportunity to do them honor; he was more than pleased to see that they had so nobly established; it was a glory and credit to themselves and to the department, and he hoped they would be as successful throughout as they had begun. After a short but interesting speech, with which all were pleased and delighted, because it was so short, he gave the order for them to attack the collation. No second command was necessary—the boys fell to work like veterans, and tongues, beef, salads, &c., &c., &c., vanished as if by magic; the drinkables also were not forgotten but received their fair share of attention.

Lieut.-Col. Burns being loudly called for, responded in a short and characteristic speech. He said he was sorry the Colonel (Col. Ransevenz) was not present to respond, but that being in command of the division in the field, he could not be. He well remembered when the regiment left New-York; he also well remembered when its flag was first baptized in blood, and the remark then made by Capt. Elliott, "Men, remember the organization you represent;" he felt satisfied the regiment would speedily recruit, and return to the field again to take its place in the advance; and hoped they would live to return again to New-York, and again be received by the New-York Fire Department. His remarks were listened to with attention, and received with great enthusiasm by both his men and the members of the department. Immediately after his speech the Colonel was presented, by Guardian Engine Company No. 30, with a dark flag, representing a fireman supporting the national flag.

Chief Engineer Decker was then called for. He said many thought that because he carried a speaking trumpet he was a good speaker, but they were mistaken; he was, however, glad to see the boys home again, and hoped their future would be as happy as their past.

Hon. Jos. Cowlin, Col. Tuxnen, Wm. Rankin and others spoke, and were well received, the mention of Gen. Sickles and Col. Burns drawing forth tremendous cheers.

Gen. Sickles, Col. Burns, Chairman Henry Wilson, Commander Rodgers and Foreman Everson were loudly and received "three times three." About 6 o'clock the boys, perfectly satisfied, gradually withdrew; previous to which, Col. Burns informed his men that he would give them two days to enjoy themselves, during which time he hoped they would get the whisky no higher than their mouths, and he expected to see them all together at the same rooms on Friday morning to see about their $300.

All along the route the various Engine, Hook and Ladder and Hose Companies were placed, decorated beautifully—among the most noticeable of which were the steamers of Engine Companies Nos. 4, 5, 7, 21 and 42; and others; the carriages of Hose Companies Nos. 37, 40, 41, 38; and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 3, 6, 14 and 15—No. 6 being most beautifully decorated with the flags carried by the First Fire Zouaves at Bull Run, and the splendid banner carried at the head of the procession was painted by Joseph H. Wenzaza, also a member of No. 6 truck.

After the entertainment was over, it was ascertained that Maj.-Gen. D. E. Sickles was below, in the house of Fire Commissioner Lawrence, the Zouaves and firemen made one grand rush to greet him, and it was doubtful for some minutes whether the General was not in greater peril among his friends than he could be before the enemy.

The police of the Ninth Precinct, under Capt. Swazzie, are entitled to great credit for their efficiency along the march, and in the room they certainly did more than well.

### Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

(Reported by S. H. Gallaher & Bro., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 Amer. Gold | 152¾ | 200 Ill. Cen. R. | 139 |
| 10,000 do | 152¾ | 100 do | 139¼ |
| 20,000 do | 152¾ | 300 Clev. & Pitts. R. | 113 |
| 900 Erie Railroad | 112 | 200 do | 113¼ |
| 100 do | 111 | 400 Clev. & Tol. R. | 137¼ |
| 500 do | 111¼ | 100 do | 137¼ |
| 600 do | b10. 119 | 300 Chic. & R. I. R. | 125 |
| 1100 do | 111¼ | 200 do | s10 134¼ |
| 1600 do | 111¼ | 100 do | 134 |
| 4000 do | 111¼ | 200 Cumb. Coal | 54¾ |
| 400 do | 111¼ | 100 do | b3 55 |
| 200 do | 111¼ | 500 Mar. Min. Co. | s3 32¼ |
| 200 do | 83. 111¼ | 200 do | 32¼ |
| 100 Mich. Cen R. | 134 | 200 do | 30 |
| 500 M. S. & N. I. R. | 92⅞ | 200 Rad. R. R. | 114⅞ |
| 100 do | 93 | 200 do | 115 |
| 100 do | b3 93¼ | 100 do | b5. 115¼ |
| 110 do | b10 93¼ | | |

(Advertisement.)

"How to Read Character."—See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, in which Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology and Ethnology are elucidated. Only 15c. by first post, or $1 50 a year. Fowler & Wells.

A class of gentlemen and ladies meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, for private instruction in Phrenology, at No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

One of the effects of the rebel pirates in the Eastern waters, is to enhance the value of products from that quarter of the globe, and yet the best relish and sauce to season your meat is Crosse & Blackwell's Worcestershire Sauce, the genuine Indian article, is sold at 25 cents per lb. Ask your grocer for Crosse's. No other genuine. General depot, No. 194 Reade-street.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hunt's & Hayes's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.*—Dr. Rubio, Dr. Fischer, M. Cohen, B. White, J. S. Haddo, A. Delouse, Wm. G. Ford and wife, P. Muns, I. Rosenbaum, A. Guinard, Mrs. Guinard, Miss P. Guinard, Miss H. Guinard, A. E. Brown, John McGrath, A. Fradden, F. Albany, L. Ling, S. Kraiers, W. J. Means, Wm. Cook, W. L. Clements, W. H. Brown, J. Sayburn, J. Denton, L. H. McEmbree, A. M. Erhard, V. Schivemon, Mrs. Henshed, N. L. Archer, Capt. Dana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 05 | Sun sets..... 5 29 | Moon sets..... 2 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 05 | Gov. Island..10 44 | Hell Gate..12 08

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

### Cleared.

Steamship Kin-Kiang, Taylor, Shanghai, Olyphant & Co.; Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer W. F. Bruns, Fowler, South Amboy, Wm. Daizell.

Ships Ironsides, Oliver, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Melrose, (new,) Coffin, Glasgow, Nesmith & Sons; B. Aymar, Carver, Matanzas, Walsh & Carver.

Barks White Sea, (Br.,) Evans, Liverpool, J. Gauch; E. A. Searle, (Br.,) Dennis, Plymouth, Eng., Thomas James; Schumekerl, (Russ.,) Pottlich, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Amanda, (Br.,) Runge, Rotterdam, Wm. Salem & Co.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Alsbury, Wm. Salem & Co.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Wass, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Albertina, (Br.,) Olmstead, Vera Cruz.

Brigs Rachel, (Br.,) Terry, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; W. J. Dodge, (Br.,) Anderson, Pernambuco, H. Swift & Co.; Acadia, (Br.,) Priest, Havana; Autumn, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, R. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Anna & Helena, (Brem.,) Janssen, St. John, P. Rico, W. Ingalls; Iris, Veley, Havana, T. A. B. Webster & Co.

Schooners Iris LeFerrier, Coleman, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Almira Ann, Smalley, Washington, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Stanard & Hotchkiss; Solferino, (Br.,) Lawson, St. Jago, Brett, Son & Co.; S. B. Hales, Delano, New-Bedford, C. L. Hatch; Mary Brewer, Ferro, Boston, J. V. Haviland; America, Reynolds, Providence, J. Kenny; John Wesp, Rich, Norfolk, A. C. Havens; Cabot, Witherspoon, R. S. Rackett & Son; Melissa, Watt, Stamford; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Lion, Adams, Philadelphia, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Nassau, Richter, St. Thomas, F. Baj Tyson & Smith; Danville, Goodell, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Ruth Halsey, Penny, New Haven, Edward Kidder, Harlem, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; Hence E. Bell, Haggerty, Clara and Parnia, Smith; Dundee, Loomer, Porto Cabello, D. R. De Wolf; R. C. Russell, Bunting, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Ella Cannon, Ross, Chincoteague, D. R. De Wolf; Franklin Bell, Brewster, Havana, Baker & Dayton.

### Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Fox, New-Orleans 4d inst., with mdse. and passengers. Jan. 30, off Cape Hatteras, spoke the Mississippi, bound up, steamship Morning Star; 5th, 4 P. M., Portugas bearing N. N. W. distance 18 miles, exchanged signals with the steamship George Washington, Gager, hence for New-Orleans; same day, 6 A. M., spoke U. S. steamer Tobacco, cruising; Sund. Mar 17, lat. 30 N., distance 20 miles, U. S. supply steamer Newborn, Harris, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours from Fort Monroe, to U. S. Navy Department.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to J. Work.

Steamer Pilot, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Morgan.

Ship Wm. Penn, Lawrence, Liverpool 27d ult., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Jan. 29, lat. 40, lon. 69, passed a large ship, apparently from Liverpool, with fore-topmast, yards and bowsprit gone, and hull very much injured, all the port side bulwarks and part of port side stanchions. The E. had thrown one gun overboard during the voyage.

Ship Northern, (of Hallowell,) Sawyer, Manzanillo Nov. 19, Cape Good Hope Dec. 16, crossed the equator in the Atlantic Jan. 6, in lat. 31, with tuts, etc., to order.

Ship Mosuka, (of Gardiner, Me.,) Burt, Gibson Dec. 22, passed Gibraltar Jan. 6, with tuts, etc., to master.

Ship Wm. Orne, remark, of Germany, Tyl, from the mainyard overboard, and was lost.

Ship Wizard King, Cobb, Boston, in ballast to Wm. M. Hussey.

Bark Acme, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Campbell, Vera Cruz Jan. 16, with cochineal, etc., to Barron & Co.

Bark Moldavia, (of Bilbao,) Wood, Amoy Oct. 4, and Singapore 20th, via St. Helena Dec. 26, with tuts, etc., to Olyphant, Son & Co.

Bark J. Cummings, (of Londonderry,) Johnson, Bristol Nov. 28, via Queenstown 23 do., with railroad iron to E. A. & C. A. De Wolf.

Barq Valetta, (of Liverpool, Eng.,) Gunn, Matanzas 13 da., with sugar, etc., to master.

Barkantine Harmon, (Hamb.,) Schroder, Amoy 108 da., passed Anjier Oct. 22, and Cape Good Hope where she put in for supplies) Dec. 16, with tuts, etc., to Westray, Gibson & Hardcastle. Jan. 10, lat. 5 10, lon. 3 30, spoke a Br. ship from Liverpool for Batavia, 40 da. out, showing Nos. 8222, distinguishing pendant.

Bark Tabiti, (of Gibraltar,) Latrr, Marseilles Oct. 28, and Gibraltar Jan. 4, with salt, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Forest, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Clow, Royalu Prince Jan. 24, with lumber to Tynes & Smith. Had moderate weather all the way; spoke a brig bound to Lisbon Jan. 20, and left there schr. Anna Hinckley. The schr. Emma sailed the same day for Halifax.

Brig Norge, (Norw.,) Henrickson, Marseilles Dec. 27, passed Gibraltar Jan. 5, with wool to Holmes & Hathaway.

Brig J. C. Clark, Rivera, Porto Rico Jan. 20, and Salt Cay, 8 da. out, with salt to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Navigator, (of Machias,) Robinson, Cienfuegos 15 da., with molasses to F. Talbot. Feb. 2, lat. 35, lon. 70, had a heavy gale from N. W., and was hove to 15 hours. The schr. Fantasia sailed for Philadelphia 24d, and S. T. Baker, for Boston.

Schr. Arrow, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Hobbaugh, Port Royal 14 da., in ballast to master. This morning, while anchored off the Battery, drifted foul of the bark Northwood, which carried away jib-stay, split rail, etc.

Schr. Deradhea, (Hamb., gallict,) Schmidt, Marseilles 18 da., with coffee and hides to Schmidtsky, Lotz & Co. Had heavy weather. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (of Shediac, N. B.,) Kimball, St. Kitts Jan. 21, and East Harbor, P. I., 26th ult., with salt to A. Smithers.

Schr. Oriental, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Burmeister, St. John, P. R., Jan. 20, with hides, horns, etc., to Stoever & Co.

Schr. Red Jacket, (Farrill, Rockland,) with stone—stopped at Willet's Point.

Schr. Sarah E. Smith, Smith, Fortune's Bay, N. F., 11 da., with herring to Joseph Woolley.

Schr. A. Hammond, Higgins, Philadelphia 3 da., with coke, to James McKee.

Schr. S. E. Grierson, ——, Fort Monroe for Philadelphia, with iron.

Schr. Tabitha S. Guier, Benson, Frederick, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Lookwood, Barbour, Delaware, with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Annie Moore, Smith, Bowmanee, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Bishop, Alexandria 2 da., in ballast to master.

Schr. C. M. Nevens, Ruland, Washington 2 da., in ballast to master.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Philadelphia 4 da., with mdse. to James McKee.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Tooker, Washington 3 da., in ballast to Young Smith & Co.

Schr. E. H. Bennett, ——, Fort Royal 6 da., in ballast to master.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Steele, New-Orleans 16 da., with cotton and molasses to master.

Schr. Rockingham, Cook, Washington 4 da., in ballast to master.

Schr. D. C. Bulme, Eldridge, Washington, 4 da., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Osborn, Alexandria 6 da., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. J. L. Bawley, Loveland, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. G. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Baltimore 4 da., with coal to E. Cannon.

Schr. R. W. Browning, Emily, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Lydia Ann, Overton, Port Royal 3 da., in ballast to Seaman, Smith & Co.

Schr. Free Wind, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. Iram Smith, Perry, Fall River.

BELOW—Brig Philip Larrabee, and one bark.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

### Sailed.

Feb. 6—Steamers Baltic, Virginia.
Ships Tagonia, Emery, Western Belle.
Barks Whistler, Eagle, Trieste, Androsa.
Brig Nancy.
Schooners T. R. Dustan, W. H. Sargent, Horace, Virginia, C. E. Farnsworth, Deason, Sceptre, Kate Brigham.
Feb. 8—Br. steamship Hibernian, for Galway.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 9—Arr, bark Genesee, Hyeres, France; brigs Stromness, Barbados; Example, Inagua and Cape Haytien.

HALIFAX, Feb. 9—Arr, Boston and Mary, from Boston. Sailed—Emily, for New-York.

### Domestic Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26—Art, bark Angela Brown, Foss, New-York; J. C. Nichols, Blanchard, Philadelphia; brig Lizzie, Jenkins, New-York; 31st, steamers St. Mary, Barstow, Pass a Pavalle; Clinton, Baxter, Brazos Santiago; barks Emma, Hermione, Herriman, Boston; Charles Brewer, Monroe, do.; Zolinda, Buckman, do.; brigs W. C. Clark, Tucker, do.; Crocus, Manson, Rath; Belle Bernard, Coombs, Philadelphia; A. Hopkins, Lechorlz, Galveston Bar; Feb. 1, Hermes, George Peabody, Atwell, Boston Bar.

Below—Ships Ocean Wave, Winslow, Boston; Gertrude, Chase, New-York; schr. Harvest, Hazard, Petersen, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Jan. 28, barks Wakkanai, Winslow, Boston; Pawhatan, Pendleton, Matamoras; schr. B. C. Scribner, Burgess, Providence; Hiawatha, Disney, New-York.

Towed to Sea—Jan. 27, ship President Fillmore; bark R. T. Anderson; brigs Rivalana Julia, and schr. Leah Rich.

HOLMES HOLE, Feb. 6—Arr, bark Mary Stetson, Allen, from Boston for New-Orleans.

Sailed—schrs. Redway, New-York; Anna Gardner, Hero, Nee and Dashing Wave.

Feb. 7—Arr, brig N. Stowers, Stowers, from Matanzas Jan. 26 for Portland; schr. A. Baker, Paine, Tangier, Va., for Boston.

Feb. 8—No arrivals. Sailed—Brigs Caledonia and N. Stowers; schr. A. Baker.

8 A. M., wind S. W. Remains—Bark Mary Stetson.

### Spoken, &c.

Cypress—brig, heading S. S. W., was seen, Jan. 30, lat. 39 20, lon. 68 16.

Laura Adeline—Hamb. brig, from St. Domingo for Falmouth, Dec. 22, lat. 35 51, lon. 64 30.

Nipmuc—brig, of Boston, bound S. W., Feb. 1, lat. 35 40, lon. 69 13.

### Foreign Ports.

At St. Johns, P. R., Jan. 20, brigs Benjamin Carver, for Philadelphia in a few da.; Ocean Belle, for New-York, do. The brig Kiota, Harmon, sailed Jan. 7 for Curacoa, to load back to St. Johns.

At Porto Rico, Jan. 23, Br. bark Auctioneer, for New-York in 4 da.; brigs J. R. Platter, for Norwich in 2 da.; Convert, (Br.,) discharging.

At Port-au-Prince, Jan. 24, bark R. Murray, Jr., discharging; brig R. T. Parker.

At Kingston, Jan. 24, brig D. R. De Wolf, for New-York next day.

## FINE ARTS.

Merle's, Chanet, Flassau, Duveyrier, Lambrecht and others of the French artists, have their best works in the collection of W. T. Walters, now on view at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 649 Broadway, and which are to be sold on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

Edward Freere's "Little Dress-Maker," and numerous fine specimens of the French School of Art, will be sold by H. H. Leeds & Co., at the Gallery, No. 449 Broadway, on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

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&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
No. 200 Fulton and No. 42 Dey-st.

Lincoln Campaign Club—Nineteenth Ward.—An adjourned meeting was held at headquarters, Dingledein's, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1864, at which the permanent organization of the club was perfected by the election of the following officers: President, John F. Gallagher; Vice-Presidents, Sarah Gerard and Louis Naumann; Secretaries, Charles W. Meiver, N. S. Hassel. A committee to draft by-laws was appointed. On motion it was resolved that the Club will meet on TUESDAY EVENING of each week.

M. A. Pierce, Secretary.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
Dr. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 28 Fourth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

Dear Sir: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will perhaps the most affectual.

I have tried many doctors, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The inmate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable, before a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls tresses on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own loud, weary affliction, induces me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, universal reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I must call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or above.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, hoarseness, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and constant expectoration of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is the "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 16th ult. you operated for both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and greatest thanks, with but a po